YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,959—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L ORIENTAL	5354	J. F. Jephson	16th June.
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4069	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	6254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinclich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

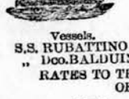
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th June.
" Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 11th June.

FOR MANILA.

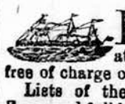
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ARTISTIC & USEFUL ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE attention to their fine Selection of all kinds of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, comprising every Description of articles required for Table USE, and forming the finest Collection to be seen on this side of India. The Spoons and Forks imported by the Company are the best procurable, and will last for twenty years.

PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS, VASES,

SUITABLE FOR RACE AND ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size ..... Each	Rs.	2
2	"	" ..... "	"	3
4	"	" ..... "	"	5
7	"	" ..... "	"	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c., DRY DURING THE RAINS

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

One more Special Performance to suit the Rejoicings of the GREAT HOLIDAY!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

GOWARDHANDAS G. TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 11TH JUNE,

COMMENCING AT 5-30 SHARP,

Professor RANA SURTANSINGH,

AS A

WONDERUL CRACK-SHOT!

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Plan can be seen and seats Reserved at the THEATRE.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the SPECIAL PRAYERS and sacrifices performed on the 19th November, 1899, there will be a HARI KIRTAN performed in the Temple of Shri Nar Narayen at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY next, 11th Instant, at 5 p.m., in honor of the success to our Empress of India, in South Africa, and for occupying Pretoria.

The Hindu public are cordially requested to attend.

TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY.

GOVERNMENT OF PERAK,

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS to serve as Apothecaries in Government Hospitals. Must hold diplomas from a Medical College. Will be required to join on a 5 years' Agreement, at the expiration of which if it is decided to retain his services, the officer will be placed on the Fixed Establishment and will be entitled to the usual leave and pension privileges.

Pay to commence at dollars. 1,056 per annum, with yearly increments of salary varying from dollars. 60 to dollars 132 per annum until in the 11th year dollars 1,980 is reached, when after passing an Examination in the practical subjects of his profession, and in matters relating to hospital management and public health, a salary of dollars. 2,316 will be given for 3 years.

In the 15th year of Service, after passing another similar Examination the maximum salary of dollars. 2,520 is reached.

Private practice is allowed in certain Stations.

Free quarters are provided.

Passages for officer and family not exceeding 4 persons will be paid by Government.

Apply giving age, qualifications, copies of testimonials, &c, to the STATE SURGEON, Perak, via Penang.

PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th July, 1900, for a contract for the SUPPLY of PAPER of all kinds, BLANK BOOKS, POCKET and PEON BOOKS, and ENVELOPES of all sizes and descriptions, for use by the officials of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The applications should clearly specify the manufacturing facilities of the applying Firms or Mills, the extent of their yearly business and what large contracts or classes of work they at present execute. (Applications which fail to give full information on these points will at once be rejected.)

To such applications as appear prima-facie to be in a position to undertake the present contract, the undersigned will issue samples of the paper, &c., required, and communicate the probable annual consumption of each article and the conditions of the contract; and tenders will then be invited.

The contract will in the first instance probably be for 3 years.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the acceptance or rejection of a tender.

(Sd.) L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General,
Jammu and Kashmir State, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Srinagar, dated 30th May, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.
SILVERTOWN
DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c
Of all descriptions in Stock.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
91, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...	3	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
" Do, do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LAND-LORDS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS.

By order of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., in the compound of their new premises, adjoining to their Byculla Workshops, all the materials of the following buildings, &c.

Lot No. 1. Tiled shed.
" 2. Tiled upper storied building with corrugated shed adjoining.
" 3. Tiled pucca built building with wooden railing
" 4. Corrugated shed with small one adjoining.
" 5. Large corrugated shed.
" 6. Pucca built tiled chawl (large).
" 7. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 8. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 9. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 10. Pucca built tiled chawl "
" 11. Range of pucca built privies with wooden railing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will take place TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th instant, instead of THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

One small consignment of Hand Cameras, Enlargers, Dark slides, lamps etc.

1 twelve-bore C. F. hammerless ball and shot gun (imperceptible rifling) sighted to 150 yards.

1 case chocolate.

1 paging machine of six wheels by V. N. G. Figgins.

1 ruling machine by Hairlie and Sons.

12 small type-writing machines, night lamps, electric call bells.

1 Folding harmonium 3 octave, 5 stocks, quite new, owner leaving Bombay.

3 five-light and 2 six-light chandeliers, wall shades and hall sofas, &c.

1 marble soda fountain in three pieces.

A lot of wines in quarts and pints, consisting of Australian Hermitage, Ginger wine, Chambertin, Orange wine, and Carlowitz, 1 gold watch by James McCabe.

By order of the concerned:—Gold open and hunting watches silver chronograph watch, gold watch guards, diamonds ruby rings, diamond ruby and pearl brooch, gold pencils, watch keys, locket etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazel Mooji Ramji ex, s.s. Stolzenfels

F. M. R. 4449 1 case furniture consisting of walnut and black chairs, arm chairs, revolving stools, foot stools and sofa bedsteads.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Kurrimbhoy ex. s.s. Clan McKenzie—MOOLLA 789 E E 3232—1-5—5 cases toy pistols.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Elliott and Co, Ld., Bombay.

8 casics containing 100 dozen double eagle Kodalis No, 4.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sookhlaimui Nathoolal, contractor of Itarsi—

11 Cupas containing 229 sledge hammers.

AT 2 P. M.

2 new bicycles by Holden Juvenile Cycle Co.

Several second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 bay waler gelding 16 hands.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 circular glass brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE MAGOLICA JARDINEERS, TERRA COTTA FIGURES, LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, WITH FITTINGS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of large size magolica Jardineers, terra cotta figures and busts, mother of pearl inlaid clocks with side candelabras, morocco leather, large size travelling, dressing and writing bags with fittings, small dressing cases, best electro plated ware, alabaster ware, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1193, Parbhadevi Road, Dadar, next to the Bombay Dye Works, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Company, gents bicycle "Eclipse" canvas boat, oil paintings, Hinks and Ditmars lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of RUSSEL COMBRIDGE, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

On FRIDAY the 15th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street opposite the Currency Bank the entire stock-in-trade of late Issubji Admji Tailor and Out-fitter consisting of Scotch tweed venetian coating, colour coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpecca, pilot cloth, Italian cloth, cotton duck, stripe calico, french canvas, khaki, velvet, cordray drill &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and on view from next Tuesday.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slaughter House, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery, best plated ware, one sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, two guns lot of wearing apparel and linens rich carpets, and rugs, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. SAUNDERS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY, BHOOLESHWAR, MANDVI, MATUNGA AND WARDEN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the following days and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Anandrao Dinanath, Sadasiv Anandroo, Yeswantrao Anandrao, and Gunpatrao Anandrao, the following properties:—

On MONDAY, the 25th inst.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with a messuage and house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Pallow Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46. and new No. 352. old Survey No. 396, and new Survey No. 2-2, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4217 and 4219 and Street Nos. 393, 395 (1) (2), and containing by admeasurement 500 (five hundred) square yards or thereabouts. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west, by Breach Candy or Pallow Road, on or towads the east, partly by the house of Anandrao Venayek, and partly by the house of Gunpatrao Ramchunder, and others on or towards the north, by a gully belonging to the mortgagor and beyond which is the property of Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagganath Kirtikar, and on or towards the south, by a gully, belonging to the mortgagor, and partly to the property of Harischand Sukharam and others.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar Road, bearing Collector's old No. 139, new No. 2948, old Survey Nos. 270 and 271, and new Survey Nos. 405 and 407, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4463, and Street Nos. 12 to 22, and containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by Cathedral Church Street, on or towards the west, by the house formerly belonging to Krishnanath Phakir, but now of Purbhuram Jeevanram, on or towards the north, by the property of Purshotam, Samjee, and on or towards the south, by Anant Rishis Lane.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with building or house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street, Mandvi, and bearing Collector's old No. 1375, new No. 7132, old Survey No. 608, and new Survey No. 92-3, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1622 and Street No. 62, and containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west, by Samuel Street, on or towards the north—and on or towards the south, by Israil's Musjid.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

Fourthly.—All those pieces or parcels of land, with the salt pans thereon, called Motil Pegamberi and Luhani Pegamberi Antope at Matunga and assessed by the assessment of Collector under old No.— new No.— old Survey No.— and new Survey No.— and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3929 A, 3191, and 3928 A, and Street No. 327, beds 1202 and 90 beds and containing upwards of two lakhs of squre yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Sankri salt pans, on or towards the south, partly, by Chandni salt pans, and partly by Romila Agar, belonging to Government, on or towards the east, by public passage, and on or towards the west, by Batty fields belonging to the said mortgagor.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land with the building and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Warden Road on steps leading to Mahaluxmi Temple, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3600, and Street No. 37, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, by a gully belonging to the mortgagor, and which is the property of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagganath, on or towards the west, by a gully belonging jointly to the use of mortgagor and Gungadas Vizbhukhandas, on or towards the north, by public road or steps leading to Mahaluxmi Temple, on or towards the south by sea.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land at Matunga, with garden and Batty fields attached thereto and adjoining the same, together with a bungalow standing thereon, being portions of Luhani Pegamberi, and Luhani and Middle Antope, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No.— new No.—old Survey No.,—new Survey No.—and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3937, and Street No. 1228, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the salt pan called Pegamberi, on or towards the west by the Government land, on or towards the north, partly by Government land and partly by the land of Condaji Patel and Halia Patel, and on or towards the south by the public passage, and containing by admeasurement 60,000 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gcolahebund, and Wadia, solicitors, at their office, or to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TYPISTS' PHONOGRAPHERS' and CLEEKS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. Names registered for employment on fees learnt on application from the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Fort.

SMART WASHING TIES. Six for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Hot Weather wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MEMBERSHIP OF BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Alexandera Institution, a LADY TEACHER, for the preparatory classes. Kinderzarten preferred. Apply to M. B. COLAH, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

WANTED, a qualified MEDICAL MAN for Zaila (Somali Coast). Salary Rs. 125; House free. Apply "C. D.," Care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—The whole Building in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road,

TO BE LET.—A large, airy and commodious upperstoried BANGALOW with Stable and out-houses, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, upto now occupied by Mr. K. R. Cama. For terms and other particulars apply to Seth G. G. TEIZPAL, next door, or at No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort. Also a BANGALOW, TO LET, situate at 6th Khetwadi Lane.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 3 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless, One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 c. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or his price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

INDIAN INDUSTRY

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the

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BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

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Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras,

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
A. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Dawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Foutain.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED.
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
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BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
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BITTERS BRANCA
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process
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APPLY TO AGENTS:

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NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Capri August Len 26 by 32.....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32	...	
Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 50 per Share) declared at the Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 11th June, 1900, to shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 4th June, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Notifications is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt & Opium, Town Customs House.

Price Rs. 1-8-0 a Copy.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Customs & Opium.

Bombay Custom House, May 30th, 1900.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ANDREW, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in Scotland having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 2nd day of June, 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a LOAN of Rs. 1,50,000, (rupees one lakh and fifty thousand) by the AKALKOT STATE, under Government Guarantee, Tenders for the same are invited. The Loan will bear interest at Six per cent. per annum and will be repayable by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, (rupees fifteen thousand). The State has no other debts. Tenders either for the whole or any part of the Loan should be sent to the Political Agent, at Sholapur, so as to reach him before noon on the 15th of June, 1900.

A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.

WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.

EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.

Full particulars on application.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency, Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h, 36m. High water, 10-34m, 9·55a. Low water, 3-24m, 4-12a.
Banks closed: Public Holiday in Celebration of the Occupation of Pretoria by the British.
Marine Battalion "At Home," Sports, &c., 5 p.m.
Professor Rana Surtansing, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Hari Kirtan at Shri Nar Narayen Temple, Kalbadevie Road, in honour of British Victory in South Africa, 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., per extra R. I. M. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of May the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,421; among them the number of new admissions was 633, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 403, Mussulmans 117, Parsees 18, Christians 27, and other classes 68. The average daily attendance was 78.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Rustamkhan Sherkhan, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-six years. The deceased was a servant to a hakim at Baroda. About six months ago, while at Baroda, he was bitten by a dog on his left hand. On the 3rd instant Rustamkhan arrived in Bombay from Baroda. A few days after his arrival, he complained of difficulty of breathing and on Thursday last violent symptoms of hydrophobia set in. On Friday he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday night. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

ASSAULTING A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, two municipal cart-drivers, named Rama Babaji and Dhurmia Bhicoo, were charged with assaulting Hoseinali Jafferali, a police ramosee, while in the execution of his duty. About 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the two accused left their carts standing across the Falkland Road and went to buy some mangoes, thus causing an obstruction to traffic on the thoroughfare. The ramosee who was on duty in the locality remonstrated with the accused. An altercation ensued and both the cart-drivers belaboured the ramosee with their whips, which broke. The assailants were given in police custody. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Constable Chambers, of the Dock Police, charged Michael Fernandes, a steward on board the s. s. India, with the theft of a revolver, belonging to Mr. F. J. Moore, a resident of the Esplanade Hotel. It appears that on the complainant arriving from Mombassa he requested the accused to put up his kit. This the accused did, but omitted to include the revolver. Yesterday evening, the accused while passing out of the dock gate in a victoria was stopped, and on being questioned about the revolver said that it belonged to a Mr. Murray. Inquiries instituted resulted in the discovery that complainant was the real owner. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A HALALCORE CUTS HIS THROAT.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwady, touching the death of Kaina Meetha, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was formerly a municipal halalcore, but for the last two months he had been out of employment, as he was suffering from paralysis on the left side. He was also in pecuniary troubles. On Saturday afternoon, his son went to the Byculla Bazaar to buy some food. On his return home he found his father lying dead on the floor of his room, in a pool of blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A knife used in cutting vegetables in the house was found lying by the side of the deceased's left hand, the blade of the knife being covered with fresh blood. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by cutting his own throat.

ANOTHER FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held another inquest at the Victoria Terminus, on the body of Vitha Makoonda, aged fourteen years. The deceased was the son of a cultivator, and arrived in Bombay from his native country, in company with his parents on account of the famine. He and his parents put up on the Maidan near the Markets. About ten days ago, the deceased was employed as a labourer in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway, and worked in cleaning carriages at the Victoria Terminus. Alfred Fry, carriage examiner at the Victoria Terminus, said that, at 11 a.m., yesterday, he proceeded to examine the up Coorla train, at No. 5 platform, when he saw the body of the deceased lying on the ballast. The upper half of the body was inside the rails and the lower half outside. Both the hands of the deceased were severed. It was the duty of the deceased to clean carriages after the police examined them. The Coorla local train had been in the station fully twenty minutes before witness saw the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE EXTENSIVE FORGERIES OF BOMBAY STOCK.

THE following official report has been submitted by Superintendent Saunderson of A Division to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the alleged forgeries of mill share certificates:—

Khimji Haridas, who is a sharebroker and resides at Mint Road, has reported to the police that about five or six months ago a share-broker, named Premji Keshowji, pledged with him six shares of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company for Rs. 1,000 each (original value), the market rate of which being now Rs. 2,800. Khimji advanced to him Rs. 12,000, for which the latter passed a receipt. About a month after, Premji pledged fourteen debenture bonds of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, the fair value of which was Rs. 1,000 and the complainant advanced to him on these debenture bonds, Rs. 10,000. On the 6th instant he heard that Premji had been found in the Fort with forged shares. Immediately complainant proceeded to the offices of the above companies and he was informed there by the managers that all the shares he had received from Premji were forged. The police inquiries elicited the facts that a man belonging to the Industrial Press in the Fort, went to the share bazaar, on the 6th instant, with an approval copy of a share from the Britannia Mills Company, to show it to Premji, but as he could not find Premji there, he showed it to some other brokers who referred the man to the Company's office. The man took the form along with a genuine share, which had been transferred to the name of Premji to the Company's office and showed them to the Manager, Cowasji Nowroji, of Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co. As the company had given no order for any copies of the share to be printed, the manager suspected something wrong and took the man to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors for the company. Further inquiries were made, and it was discovered that the order had been given to the Industrial Press by Mr. F. B. Murzban, Stationer in Meadows Street. He was questioned and he stated that the manager of the National Press, named Yeshwant Tanaji, at Parsee Bazaar Street, had ordered the forms. Yeshwant was interrogated and he replied that he had received the order from Premji and pointed Premji out in the share bazaar. The solicitors seized Premji and took him to their office, where he admitted, having had the forms printed. However, the solicitors thought that the man had not committed any offence in reference to the forms, and they therefore permitted the man to go. The complainant then came to know about the matter and he immediately took his shares to the offices and discovered them to be forged. The police commenced their inquiry into the matter, on Friday morning, and they searched Premji's house. The boxes, cupboards, &c., appeared to have been thoroughly ransacked, but on a careful search, two blank forms of the Currimbhoy Mills Company's shares, five share certificates of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, three share certificates of the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company and three of the Akbar Manufacturing Company were found. These had all been shown to the different companies concerned, and they all said that the shares were all forged. The forms were not printed exactly as the genuine forms and many of the signatures were not even imitated. From further inquiries it transpired that Yeshwant Tanaji nearly two years ago got nearly two hundred share forms of the Madras United Mill printed, at the Bombay City Press, Girgaum, on the order of Premji, who had supplied him with a specimen form. About a month after he got one thousand forms of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, printed at the Bombay Educational Society's Press in the same way. About seven months ago Premji got two hundred and fifty share forms of the Manockji Petit Mills Company, and at about a week ago Premji ordered two hundred forms of the Britannia Mills and gave him a specimen, and the order was being carried out, when the frauds were brought to light, Premji absconded immediately after being released by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors. Several other persons have also been swindled of large amounts by Premji, but they have not made any complaints to the police.

ROBBING A NEW ARRIVAL.

FIFTY RUPEES FOR A THOUSAND.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Superintendent Grennan prosecuted three Jews, named Raphael Aaroon, Nathan Benjamin and Menassa Aaroon, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating one Mookha Mahomed Dost Mahomed, a Pathan, in respect of Rs. 1,000. The accused were also charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The complainant is a camel contractor. He arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant from Australia and went to reside at Bhendy Bazaar Road. Two days after his arrival, he took Rs. 1,000 in silver to the Marwari Bazaar in Shaik Memon Street to get the amount changed for a currency note. He first went to a Marwari shroff in that locality and asked him for the change. The three accused, who were at the time standing near the shop, on hearing what the complainant wanted, offered to get him a currency note for that amount if he chose to accompany them to their house. Complainant agreed to do so; but instead of taking the man to their house, they proceeded to a tea-shop in Abdool Rahiman Street and there they treated him with tea and biscuits at their own expense. After partaking of the tea, the three accused took him to Israel Moholla, where they sat down on the "otta" of a house, telling complainant that they lived upstairs. After some conversation the first accused went upstairs, leaving his two companions and complainant seated on the "otta." In a few minutes he came down and produced a currency note, saying it was for a thousand rupees. Complainant then counted out Rs. 1,000 silver and handed them to the first accused, who in his turn made the money over to the second accused. The complainant expressed a wish to have the number of the note written on a piece of paper. The first accused said he did not know how to read and write English, but that he would go to the nearest post office and get the number written on a slip of paper. After an absence of a couple of minutes, the first accused returned with a piece of paper, with some figures on it and handed it to the complainant, saying it contained the number of the note. The party then dispersed. The complainant while on his way back to his house, met a Hindu on the road and showed him the note. The latter looked at the note and informed him that it was for Rs. 50 and not for Rs. 1,000. Complainant immediately started back in search of the accused, but failing to find them, made a report to the police. The three accused had in the meantime divided half the amount amongst themselves and deposited the remainder with some of their relatives for safe custody. On Friday night, police jemadar No. 67 B arrested the first two accused at Haines Road and the third at Comercarry and recovered from them and their relatives Rs. 849-11, the remainder having been squandered.

The three accused pleaded intoxication, saying they did not know what happened.

The magistrate sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT PAREL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday evening, at the B, B, and C, I, Railway Workshops at Parel, regarding the death of a Hindu widow, named Suckoo, aged about sixty years. The deceased resided at Curry Road and was employed as a labourer in the workshops. About half-past 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a light engine was going from the south gate to the north gate in the locomotive yard of the Parel Workshops to fetch two empty waggons, which were required for the conveyance of materials to out-stations. The engine was going at a speed of about three miles an hour. There were five men walking in front of the engine, calling out to the labourers working in the yard to get out of the way. The driver in charge of the engine was also blowing the whistle, as a warning to the workmen. When the engine got opposite the erecting shed, the driver noticed the deceased dart out from under a waggon and come between the first and second wheels of the engine. The second wheel went over the woman, cutting her nearly in two at the waist. The driver pulled up the engine and went up to the deceased and found her to be dead. To sit under waggons was stated to be against the order of the railway Company. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by having been accidentally run over by a shunting railway engine.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Hussen Haji Abba and Abdool Rahiman Sheikh Lalmahomed, two of the accused in a case of gambling, and applied for a short postponement in the case. He said that yesterday evening Superintendent Holdway and other police officers raided what they supposed to be a gambling-house and arrested twenty-five people. This was a case in which the police probably contended that it was a game of chance, but his instructions were that it was a highly intellectual game, known as "skittles." He was told that the game was played on a table made in England and was governed by rules framed by certain associations in England. The game was also said to be popular in Europe.

Mr. Velinkar, pleader, who appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Spencer, who defended the other twenty-two, supported the application.

Constable Sullivan opposed the application.

The magistrate, however, adjourned the case to the 14th instant.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND 1900.

TWENTY-SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	86,80,263	7	2
Dr N M Lakdawala	5	6	0
(W G J)	20	0	0
Major J H Parsons R I S C Peking	25	0	0
Calcutta Diocesan Board of Finance Offertories and various collections	3,604	11	0
The Ladies of Apiti N Z	373	8	6
Messrs Daniel Crawford and Son, Ld Glasgow Calcutta Subscription	750	0	0
2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers Meerut	139	15	6
Major G Bowring 2nd Subscription	10	0	0
Janet Waldorf Theatrical Company per Mrs Dow Currier	529	12	0
"Auckland Churches Famine Fund" 4th instalment per So British Insurance Company £300	4,500	0	0
Church Collection in Ranikhet per Revd C W Darling M A	91	9	0
Royal Horse Artillery Staff Meerut for May	12	8	0
H Battery R H A Staff Meerut for May	10	0	0
54th Battery R F A Staff Meerut for May	29	10	6
Officers non-commissioned officers and men 6th Battery R F A Cawnpore 2nd subscription	25	1	0
Non-commissioned officers and men Royal Irish Rifles for April	119	10	0
60th Battery R F A Allahabad 2nd subscription	24	9	0
(R B P)	200	0	0
Captain G Wilson 4th subscription	10	0	0
From Napier N Z £399	5,931	11	4
From Wanganui N Z 3rd instalment £100	1,494	2	7
From Christchurch N Z 3rd instalment £299	4,467	8	8
Some of the inhabitants of Rammohon Shah's land per P C Roy	12	0	0
Staff of Howrah goods warehouse E I R	163	7	0
Babu Kali Kissen Tagore 3rd subscription	500	0	0
Omur Chand Roy	25	0	0
Probadh Chundra Mojoomder Bolepur E I R for Ahmedabad	5	0	0
From Glasgow 7th instalment	50,000	0	0
So Australian Register Adelaide 7th instalment £199-5-7	1,636	7	8
Mrs E L Lake England £50	744	3	0
People of Southport 4th instalment	2,994	2	5
From Paisley 2nd instalment £600	8,930	3	9
Non-commissioned officers and men 1st Battalion D C Light Infantry Dum Dum	63	2	0
Officers Non-commissioned Officers and men 29th Company Southern Division R G A	26	6	0
T E Curry Esq Dehra Dun	100	0	0
From Chicago Famine Committee £1,000	14,941	10	0
Depot 2nd Battalion K R Rifles Fort William	10	14	0
Mrs Blakeley Russell Dagshai	20	0	0
Hon'ble Sir E F G Law (besides London subscription)	1,000	0	0
Assam Branch 6th instalment from Dhubri	207	15	6
Sind Branch 10th instalment	1,000	0	0
German Emperor and the Community of Berlin	4,14,492	12	0
Barrier Miner Evening Newspaper Broken Hill £40	595	5	7
B Battery R H A Lucknow for May	40	0	0
S Tremearne Esq	500	0	0
70th Battery R F A Bareilly 2nd subscription	50	0	0
Christian offering to India Fund 5th instalment £300	4,491	3	8
Henry Lall Ghose Bundipur	15	0	0
W R T Aitken Esq	50	0	0
Miss H H Wright Southport	74	6	0
Assam Branch from Kohima	42	12	9
Indian Industrial Association	25	0	0
16th instalment from Mansion House Fund	1,50,000	0	0
R M per Bank of Bengal	20	0	0
2nd instalment from Lancashire	2,30,000	0	0
1st instalment Dublin Mansion House Fund £200	7,441	13	9
2nd instalment Dublin Mansion House Fund £500	7,441	13	9
Total up to date	96,00,321	6	7

A. F. COX,
Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, June 5. Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 39 Apollo Street, Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their report for the year 1899 together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The loss for the period amounts to Rs. 22,394-10-7 which together with the balance of Rs. 24,225-3-3 brought forward from last printed account brings the total of debit to profit and loss account to Rs. 46,617-14-1. Your directors beg to inform you that the agents have given up their commission for the whole year, which amounts to Rs. 16,035-6-0 thus reducing the total loss to Rs. 30,582-8-1 up to date. Your directors much regret that the results of the year should show a loss, the same being attributable to the high rate of cotton ruling here, depression in the yarn and cloth industry and the prevalence of famine and plague. Your directors have added to the machinery 2 self acting mules, 1 raising machine, 1 plaiting machine and 4 self feed regulators. One of your directors Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji resigned his office owing to old age and indifferent health. The directors had no alternative but to accept the resignation. The directors have passed the following resolution when accepting his resignation—"Resignation accepted with regret and the Board places on record their due appreciation of the long and valuable services of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and the secretary do communicate the same to him." Your directors have appointed Mr. Damodhur Lakhmidas Khimji as a director and this appointment requires your confirmation. Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina and Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji the auditors appointed by you at the last meeting have examined the Company's stocks at the mills as they stood on 31st December 1899 and found the same in order. Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Gordhandas Khatau two of your directors retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property including stock now stands insured at Rs. 17,50,000. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report was adopted. Messrs. Mooljt Bhowanidas Barbhaya and Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, for the current year. The appointment of Mr. Damodhur Lakhmidas Khimji as a director in the room of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, resigned has been confirmed. A vote of thanks, was accorded to the Company's Agents Messrs Khatao Makanji and Co, for having abandoned the whole of their commission for the benefit of the company. Another vote of thanks was tendered to the Agent for the able manner in which they conducted the company's affairs during the past year. Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Rupsing Mathunadas Lowji, were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BRITANNIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 39 Apollo street, Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the years ended 31st December 1899. Throughout the year the mill worked on under the same depressed condition of the yarn market as mentioned in last report, and as cotton prices steadily advanced in the last quarter of the year, owing to a very short crop, they regret the result shows a loss of 40,283-10-0 which they propose to carry over to next account. As the crisis increased in intensity, the directors thought it advisable to close the mill entirely from 1st March 1900, and this opportunity is availed of to make all repairs and overhaul of machinery wherever necessary. The directors resolved to renew at 6 per cent. the 1,200 debentures of the company that fell due on 15th October 1899, against which 924 debentures were applied for and allotted up to 31st December 1899. Owing to his departure for Europe, Mr. J. H. Latimer was granted leave of absence from board meetings for six months and Dr. L. J. Pinto was nominated a director in his place for that period. Two of the directors—The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram C. I. E. and Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee retire from the board by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill property is insured for Rs. 16,50,500 and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 3,49,500.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account was adopted and passed. Two of the directors, Messrs Fazulbhoy Visram and Rustomji Maneckji; who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji and Nusserwanji Cursetji Ghandhy were appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 for each each half year's audits. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliments to the Agents and to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	1	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	5	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	15
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	19	16	149
Same date last year	10	10	91
Small-pox	1	3	
Cholera	12	10	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	5	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	3	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	36
F Parei, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	6	21
Total	26	18	113
Total plague deaths to date	75,226	61,095	
Same date last year	11	9	83
Small-pox	2	3	
Cholera	11	9	

AHMEDABAD.

There were two deaths from plague on Thursday. Two new cases were detected on Friday amongst the persons segregated.

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 30th May numbered 1,95,382 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities	Total Inoculations during the week ending 30th May 1900.	Inoculated since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 30th May 1900.	Inoculated during 1899-1900 up to 30th May 1900.
Brahmins	3	1,340	2,569
Jains	1	1,012	1,315
High Caste Hindus	599	58,594	63,084
Low Caste Hindus	929	89,259	92,315
Mussalmans	80	11,504	20,974
Parsees	2	1,689	8,236
Jews	0	625	761
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	3	228	263
Native Christians	12	1,922	3,160
Other Nationalities	28	1,441	1,686
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,657	1,58,897	1,95,382

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

THE COMING MONSOON.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has given way briskly in Lower Burma, South Deccan and South India and slightly elsewhere. Pressure conditions are steadily becoming more favourable for the advance of the monsoon winds. Pressure is now in slight to moderate excess only in Northern India and is in considerable defect in Lower Burma and South India. Weather has been disturbed over a large part of South and West India and also in Burma and North-east India and monsoon showers have been received in these areas.

Kindat reports four inches, Tavoy three inches, Mergui two, Karwar, Hyderabad, Mymensingh and Neemuch, each over one inch, and Calicut, Mercara, Marmugao, Poona, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Masulipatam, Barisal, Bassein and Rangoon, each between half and one inch.

The mail steamer Carthage reports light easterly winds during the passage from Aden to longitude fifty-seven and thence to Bombay moderate to fresh south-west winds with slight to moderate sea. These facts show that the monsoon is not yet established in the Arabian sea and that the showery weather in Peninsula is due perhaps to feeble monsoon conditions in the East of Arabian sea only.

Temperature is more or less in excess over the whole country, the excess being greatest yesterday in Central Province, N.-W.P., Berar, Mysore and South India where it ranged between four and five degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's English mail steamer Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, experienced fine weather all the way until the night of June 8th, from thence she had thunder and lightning and showers of rain with light breeze and heavy swell. The Hansa Line s. s. Braunfels, Captain E. Warckmeister, which reached to this port on Saturday from Hamburg and Antwerp, met with from Aden, light breeze and southerly swell with great heat, thence thunder and lightning with rain at 2 a.m. The Captain also reports that a lascar disappeared and was supposed to have gone overboard. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Maroa, Captain C. A. Adams, which reached here to-day from Rangoon, had strong S. W. Monsoon to Galle and fresh N.-W. winds to port. The steamer Gaekwar, Captain W. Piterkin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, encountered from Galle fine weather and N.-W. winds and squally off Cochin, with rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·526	W	1	104·6	83·0	35	...	0·00	—0·17
Sirsa	29·471	N	10	110·3	?	44	...	0·31	+0·09
Delhi	29·507	Calm	2	105·2	89·9	39	...	0·36	+0·09
Agra	29·494	S W	4	103·0	91·0	48	...	0·66	+0·43
Cawnpore	29·520	E N E	1	109·5	88·1	49	...	0·64	...
Allahabad	29·502	N E	6	110·1	88·2	47	...	0·20	—0·20
Jhansi	29·495	W	5	112·4	93·2	44	00·3	0·16	—0·26
Jacobabad	29·476	N W	3	119·0	84·0	27	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·596	E S E	6	97·9	82·7	78	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·575	S W	7	110·	80·6	63	0·20	0·64	+0·44
Ajmere	29·567	S W	7	107·9	82·5	57	..

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW(& EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—
1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

PICTURE FRAMING.
WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF
PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.
REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE;

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£100 3-4—1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities....£63 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....27 5-8 ,,
Do in New York.....60 1-4 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris....25'16 ,,
Do on New York.....4'87 1-4 plus 1-8 ,,
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent. ,,
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £200,000.
Silver to Bombay £150,000.

EXCHANGE opened steady with rates unchanged and nothing doing.

Bank Telegraphic, ready aud forward ...		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	do	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	do	1s. 4 3-16d.
3	do Francs do	1'70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong	do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan	do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 3-4 and declined to Rs. 95 11-16 with nothing doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Mill shares are steady.
Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 965 xd.
FREIGHTS.—Nothing whatever to report.
COALS.—Nothing to report under this heading either.
WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The markets are closed to-day owing to the death of a dealer and no transactions have taken place.
London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 45s. 9d., May-June, Antwerp, sellers flat. Linseed 56s. 6d., June-July, Antwerp, sellers quiet.
COTTON.—The market is quiet with no demand for export and almost nothing from Mills the business reported being trifling with sellers willing to meet buyers. New crops are also very quiet and quotations are lower. F. G. Bengals for January 1901, Rs. 167 to Rs 168. Good Broach for March, Rs. 197, but sellers are scarce. The rooms of the Bombay Cotton Association, Limited, are closed on Monday, that day being a public holiday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales,
Exports to Great Britain.....	Nil ,,
Do Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands.....	8 13-16—1-16
Futures month of September.....	7'80 plus 1
Do do December.....	7'51 plus 1
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports.	16,000 bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	8,000 ,,
Do do France and Continent 31,000	,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....230,000	,,
Do do do Interior Ports.....140,000	,,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	192
Barsee and Nugur	102
Berar	249
Total Comras.....	543
Dhollera	48
Compta and Dharwar.....	380
Westerns	112
Bengals.....	52
Total...	1,135

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,110
Linseed	4,344
Rapeseed	2,663
Gingelly seed	8
Poppy seed	7,052
Grondnuts	32
Castor Seed	1,350
Rice	52,981
Myrabollams	1,297

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

2 3-4 per cent Consols £101 9-16	—3-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 1-4	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£109 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt.Securities£63 7-8	,,
Bar Silver in London..... 27 5-8	,,
do in New York 60 1-4	,,
Exchange on London at Paris 25'16	,,
do on New York ..... 4'87 1-4	,,
Discount Bank of England.... 3 1-2 per cent	,,
do Short London Bills. 2 3-4 per cent	,,
do Indian Bank Bills... 3 per cent	,,
Total Visible Supply ..... 192,000 bales.	
Do do of which East Indian ... 70,000	,,
Do Stock in London 8,000	,,
Do Quantity in sight 8,700,000	,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	10,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 plus 3-16
Futures, month of August.....	8·37
Do. do of December....	7·57 plus 6

SEEDS.—London quotes Linseed 57s. 3d., June July, Antwerp, sellers firm.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-4ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver.....	27 5-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
LONDON, JUNE 8.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this evening.
COLOMBO, JUNE 10.
Mail steamer Britannia from Aden arrived.
The Florio and Rubattino Co's s s Bormida left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 10th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.
THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 26th May, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	1,55,689	5,71,221	7,728	7,34,618
	...	...	...	6,61,573
Decrease				Rs. 73,045

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Week ending 26th May, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	53,816	46,411	7,405	...	73,436	...
Goods	1,75,090	93,550	81,540	...	17,84,597	...
Other earnings	8,460	12,824	..	4,364	...	55,616
Total for week	2,37,366	1,52,785	84,581	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	52,96,093	34,93,676	...	...	18,02,417	...

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.
Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,300	5,700	...	9,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	105	...	199
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	77,399	91,178	2	1,68,579
Total for 16 weeks.	80,699	62,751	2	1,77,579
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COLLINS—May 20, at Glencoe, St Leonard's, Exeter, the wife of Rev J H Collins, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, Rangoon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEEL—BROWNE—May 16, at St John's, Ryde, Col A Peel, late of H M 7th Hussars, to Emily Sophie, daughter of General Sir Samuel Browne, G C B, V C.
RUSSELL—REID—May 21, at St Etheldreda's, St Russell, son of the late A W Russell, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Gwendolyn Mary, daughter of W L Reid, M D, late 3rd Light Dragoons, and grand-daughter of the late Capt C H Reid, R N, J P.
WINTERSON—BATES—May 17, at St Michael's, Bray, Berks, A H Winterson to Gertrude Anne Isabel, daughter of General C E Bates, M S C.

DEATHS.

BAIRD—May 16, at Surbiton, widow of General A F Baird, Indian Staff Corps, aged 76.
DRURY—May 16, at Kenilworth, St Mary Church, General C C Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 76.
HAYES—May 19, Lieut-Col A E Hayes, D S O, Royal Army Medical Corps, aged 49.
RICHARDSON—May 17, at Barton House, Norwood, Major-Genl J F Richardson, C B, late 6th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Cav, aged 77.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1900.

SUCH is the rush of war correspondents into the book trade that an American publisher just arrived in London was dismayed by an offer of the copyright in the States of twenty-five more or less discursive works on the campaign in South Africa. The market is swamped; there is no sale for such ephemeral literature and the slump in the publishing business is complete. It is to be hoped that Mr. Winston Churchill's vivacious volume "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," issued by Longman will prove an exception. We cannot say that it throws any new light on the operations of the war, or that it discloses anything not already public property. But it is full of buoyant life—the life of sanguine youth. It tells over again the thrilling story of the defeat of the armoured train, the consequent journey to Pretoria, and the hair-breadth escape therefrom in which unimaginable dangers were successfully surmounted, it is eminently satisfactory to learn, in answer to long and fervent prayer. When things seemed desperate and there was no other resource left, the light-hearted ex-Cavalry officer, and sorely perplexed newspaper correspondent, sought reinforcement where Paul Kruger is in the habit of looking for it. In a passage which the Transvaal President will read with respect and even reverence, Mr. Churchill tells us that finding no comfort in any of the philosophical ideas which men parade in their hours of ease and strength, he sought strength and safety where alone it can be found:—"I realised with awful force that no exercise of my own feeble wit and strength could save me from my enemy, and that without the assistance of that High Power, which interferes in the eternal sequence of causes and effects more often than we are prone to admit, I could never succeed. I prayed long and earnestly for help and guidance. My prayer, as it seems to me, was swiftly and wonderfully answered. I cannot now relate the strange circumstances which changed my nearly hopeless position into one of superior advantage." The author promises to let the public into the secret when the war is over. He is confident that if the revelation lengthens the narrative of the miraculous escape, the reader will not complain. There is still another secret to be disclosed; the name of the officer who was to have accompanied him in his flight, but was deterred by the increased vigilance of the sentries whose suspicions were aroused by the evasion of the author. We are frankly told that attempts to bribe the sentries had been made, but that the simple soldiers, accustomed to the large bribes of millionares, disdained the few sovereigns that a war correspondent had to offer. The instant response to unwonted prayer will suggest to the sceptical that Mr. Churchill had friends in and around Pretoria of whose effective aid he was glad to avail himself.

The voyage of the Dunottar Castle to the Cape has, of course, a chapter to itself. It tells how Sir Redvers Buller became president of a committee of sports which lasted two days, in which there were bolster battles on deck and much immersion in salt water, to the great delight of all concerned. We are also permitted to be present at the discussion between the Captain and a Chaplain who claimed to read the lessons on Sunday. The Captain of the ship positively refused, declaring that as long as he was in command of the ship no one should read the lessons but himself The Padre perforce gave way, with as much grace as he could muster, but remarked that any other clergyman would have told the Captain to go to Hell. There is no affidavit for the accuracy of this rendering of the clergyman's expostulations. Nor is there any verification for the remarkable conversations between the author and his Boer captors while en route to Pretoria, in which the Boers were informed that notwithstanding all their successes up to date the British arms would subdue the Republics and the British flag give peace and prosperity to all resting under its folds. He was astonished at the kindness and consideration of his captors who told the prisoners not to hurry but to take their own time on the march. He had got the idea that they were a cruel barbarous people from the stories told in "this land of lies." One of them even gave him the cap of an Irish Fusilier taken at Nicholson's Nek—to keep the rain off his bare head. It is one of the charms of the book that the author has no hesitation in using the most outspoken language even of his own countrymen, to say nothing of the enemy, who are in one page described as moving in ordered disorder to the front, full of intelligence and self-confidence, and in another described as grinning and chattering enough to make the onlooker wonder what made such poor creatures so formidable. When he left London "the Metropolis was shrouded in a sort of fog of credulous uncertainty, broken only by the sinister gleam of the placarded lie or the croak of the newsman. Terrible disasters had occurred, and were contradicted; great battles were raging—unconfirmed, and beneath all this froth, the tide of war steadily flowing and no man could shut his eyes to grave possibilities." The possibilities seemed to be very grave indeed when Mr. Churchill, depressed by a feeling of humiliation, found himself a prisoner depending for everything on the favour of the enemy—an enemy with small pig-like eyes and objectionable features. He saw in imagination Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking fall, the Foreign Powers intervening, the loss of South Africa, the beginning of the end of the British Empire. Yet he had just before told his captors that the war had only just begun, and that if necessary 300,000 soldiers would overwhelm the resistance of the Republics.

The "pig-eyed" took the boasting in good part, and bore no grudge. When the train entered the Laing's Nek tunnel Churchill thought he might be able to leap from the window in the darkness and escape. The officer in charge seemed to divine some intention of the kind; he shut the windows and opened the breach of his Mauser to show that it was loaded. The conversations between the prisoner and his captors were indiscreet to a degree. To rebut the allegation that Great Britain prepared the war to get possession of the Republics, Churchill averred that no one in England desired war—except himself, who saw clearly that the Boers were going to drive the British into the sea. The reader is given to understand that in all England there was but one clear-sighted politician and that was himself. The Colonial air, exhilarating as champagne, finds expression in a generous rhetoric which leaves nothing unsaid. Thus a member of the Natal Parliament writing to the author to congratulate him on his fight for the armoured train and his wondrous escape from Pretoria, wrote: "My heartiest congratulations on your wonderful and glorious deeds, which will send such a thrill of pride and enthusiasm throughout Great Britain and the United States of America that the Anglo-Saxon race will be irresistible." London in December is not exactly calculated to infuse quicksilver into the blood. On the 30th of that month one of Mr. Churchill's admirers went to the expense of wiring to him:—"Best friends here hope you won't go make further ass of yourself." The candour of the author himself could no further go. It is a characteristic detail that the resolve to escape from Kruger's house of bondage was clinched, made irresistible, by the succession of British defeats hideously exaggerated and distorted by the press reports of the disasters. He would go out to do something with sword or pen to put the British Empire to rights. But all allowance made for a healthy egoism, sometimes carried a little too far, this book has many interesting and some highly picturesque pages, in every way worthy of the historian of the River War.

THE reports of municipal work in the Bombay Presidency may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The evolution of a public spirit requires time, and some considerable experience in local government is needful before non-official members of local bodies can be expected to rise above petty faction. Still, a careful perusal of the reports shows that some good work is being done. One cannot always judge a picture by a close view of the canvas and possibly some of the Collectors who write in almost hopeless strains of many of the municipalities are under that disadvantage. The deliberations of an Indian Municipality are often, no doubt, such as to make the gods weep for mirth, but when all is considered, when the prejudices and religious feuds of the East are remembered, it is not merely satisfactory but surprising to find any progress at all being made. One requires to stand a little apart to properly see how things are moving. For instance, in regard to the Central Division for few of the municipalities have the Collectors a good word to say. The Collector of Satara is especially pessimistic in his references to the local bodies in his district. Energy and promptness, and public spirit, he says, are almost unknown qualities among the elected members, and as long as they occupy half the seats things are not likely to improve. The Collector of Nasik says of Igatpuri it has distinctly intelligent Municipal Commissioners but their intelligence sometimes takes the shape of resistance to legal claims on their exchequer. At Yeola, he adds, the elected members—mostly Hindus—seem to think the whole duty of Municipal Commissioners is to oppose, reason or no reason, any proposal emanating from Government or officials. "Their tone," he goes on, "is further embittered by the religious feud which is still vigorously maintained in the town. The elected Hindu members for some time previous to December, 1898, had ruled the roast and the result was a welter of maladministration and peculation. I have no hesitation in saying that the conduct of the elected members of the Yeola Municipality is a blow to local self-government." But while it may not be possible to admire the conduct of certain bodies, the Acting Commissioner Mr. P. C. H. Snow is of opinion that municipal work in the Central Division is improving in efficiency. On personal knowledge he declines, for instance, to adopt the pessimistic view held by the Collector regarding the Satara Municipalities. "Faction and intrigue," says Mr. Snow, "exist to a large extent in that district but though in a certain degree hampering they do not always constitute a bar to municipal progress." In all the divisions the local governing bodies have had to pass through the stupendous trial of plague which has involved them in large expenditure. With a few exceptions they faced that trouble well, thanks to the inspiring example set by the official members. In the Northern Division the elected members of the two municipalities of the Panch Mahals and in the Southern Division some of the members of the Ratnagiri and Pen bodies fled from the plague. At Ilkal too, in the last-named division, the chairman of the managing committee was personally concerned in the concealment of plague cases. But with those exceptions the various authorities fought as well as they could against the pestilence and placed their resources freely at the disposal of Government. The low water-mark of municipal administration is represented by the Bassein authority in the Northern Division, which has been suspended for five years, and by the Alibag Municipality in the Southern Division which has been superseded for one year. On this point it is interesting to note the observation of Mr. Snow who is convinced that municipalities with a population of from about eight thousand to fifteen thousand are always the dirtiest and worst administered. They are too large to be easily kept in a sanitary state and as a rule not large enough to produce the necessary public spirit and command of funds to ensure vigorous sanitation. Want of funds is a not infrequent cause of complaint with many of the smaller authorities. Improved water-supplies and sanitation are the most pressing needs throughout the districts and where plague has left any margin of funds attention has been given to them. But in many cases the needed works cannot be provided in reasonable time because of the lack of money.

AN account of the coal production from the South Staffordshire district fields shows that the total quantity raised during 1889 was 9,412,584 tons. The year was prosperous and employment full, but there was no increase in the previous year's output. A tremendous quantity of coal has been used for transport work, and the demand for fuel throughout England has been most urgent, and it seems difficult to understand why elasticity should be lacking in the production. It is a melancholy fact that many of the colliers at home fail to comprehend that the uses of prosperity mean other than lessened labour and more ease. This may account for the drop in material, and possibly explains why the average output per man employed has gone down from 511 tons in 1898 to 488 tons in 1889. Great complaints during the year were also heard of the inability of the great railway companies, who serve the district to grapple with the increased quantity of mineral which required to be moved towards the end of the year, and this cause hampered the output. During the last five years no less than 72 plans of abandoned mines or seams have been sent in to the Record Office. This means a lessened production, though it must be borne in mind that the workers and the trade must have been drafted to other mines at work. Great difficulty is experienced by the inspector of mines in getting colliers to adopt precautions to ensure the safety of their lives. More accidents occur through falls of roof in cavernous places in mines than from any other source. Each week brings painful illustrations of this want of forethought on the part of the men. The owners and managers are anxious to adopt precautions against accident, but they find the principal difficulty is in inducing the men to put up struts and supports. Mr. Beattie Scott, inspector of mines, says in reference to this subject:—"It is somewhat difficult to say anything new upon the subject of falls in mines, although they are the most prolific source of fatalities and injuries. The South Stafford district has, however, made considerable improvement in this respect during the last quarter of a century, or since the 1872 Act required constant care against this class of accident, for whereas in the year 1872 52 deaths were caused by falls, and in the year 1873 33 deaths, yet in the year under review only 17 deaths were so caused." There is no doubt a large proportion of mine accidents occur through carelessness and neglect, men daily imperilling their lives for the sake of saving themselves a few minutes extra work. The Cannock Chase has always adopted regulations as to systematic timbering, and the Black Country is not now very much behind in enforcing the adoption of these precautions.

SIR CLEMENT MARKHAM told the members of the Royal Geographical Society, recently, how very nearly the plans for a British Antarctic Expedition had fallen through. A year ago the Society had raised £40,000 by subscription and last summer the Government promised to contribute £45,000, provided the Society could raise its fund to the same amount. But the additional £5,000 was begged for in vain, and if the Council of the Society, which had already given £3,000, had not pledged itself to make up the deficit the Treasury grant must have been lost, and with it an exceptionally favourable chance of learning more about the greatest unexplored part of the earth's surface. What with the drain of war and the appeal on behalf of the Indian famine-stricken, it is not surprising that funds available for scientific objects are difficult to collect. But Sir Clement Markham hopes that in better times the £30,000 still wanted for the expedition will be given. Excellent plans of co-operation with the German expedition had been matured; the keel of a good stout-ship has been laid at Dundee; Dr. Gregory, the distinguished professor of geology at Melbourne, has consented to lead the little band of four who will form the civilian scientific staff; and the Admiralty has promised to lend two naval officers to act as Commanders and several executive officers from the Royal Naval Reserve. It would be disappointing, and even mortifying, if this national exhibition had to be postponed at the eleventh hour for want of £30,000.

RAIN fell again in Bombay early on Saturday morning and a fairly heavy downpour was received between 8·30 and 10 o'clock.

THE final official memorandum on the wheat crop of India for 1898-99 estimates an yield for the present season of 4,890,596 tons against 6,339,603 tons last year.

MUSCAT has been declared free from plague.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 59. There were 9 fresh cases of plague and 12 deaths.

THE construction of the bridge over the Nlag Darra stream on the Chakdara-Chitral road has been sanctioned by Government.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on the 5th June was 65, the quinquennial average being 49. Twenty plague cases and 22 deaths were reported.

THE Rev. Robert Gillespie, of the Irish Presbiterian Mission, died on Friday at Borsad. Rev. Gillespie was an old and respected Missionary in Guzerat.

THE road between Chakdarah and Chitral is to be improved by the construction of a bridge over the Nlag Darrah stream. The necessary funds have been allotted for this work.

THE total receipts of the North-Western Railway from the 1st April to the 26th May amount to Rs. 47,81,000, a total decrease of Rs. 8,43,873, compared with the correspoeding period of last year.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on June 6 was 59, the quinquennial average being 49. There were 12 cases of plague, with nine deaths. The total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 75. Thirteen fresh cases of plague and 12 deaths were reported.

As regards the coining of sovereigns in the Bombay Mint orders are still awaited from home. The English Treasury should have before them this month the report of Mr. Barton, who inspected the Mint last April, and may be able to take action upon this shortly.

THE programme of reliefs for the Native Army will probably issue within the next ten days; that for the British garrison will be delayed pending further developments in South Africa and the settlement of the strength of the garrison in the Transvaal and Free State.

ON account of the heavy famine expenditure the allotment made in the Military Budget for camps of excercise has been reduced. District manœuvres will take place, however, and there may be a fairly large concentration of troops at some convenient centre in the Punjab Cammand.

IT is hoped that the coinage of the last half million worth of silver purchased by the Secretary of State may be finished by the end of July or the middle of August at the latest. This will put another crore of rupees on the market in time for the jute season. It is not known yet when the shipment of silver from England will be made, but there will probably be no delay.

THE famine returns for the past week show an increase of 9,000 persons on relief in British Provinces and a decrease of 22,200 in Native States, the grand total being 5,818,000. There is not much to notice in the figures; an increase of 12,200 in Berars being nearly counterbalanced by a falling off in Ajmere-Merwara. The numbers in Bombay Native States declined by 44,700, but those in Hyderabad rose by 37,700. There was an improvement to the extent of 20,000 in the Central India States.

THE plague statistics for the week ending 2nd June show a great falling off of the disease in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts as compared with the previous week, there having been only 11 cases and 7 deaths during the week. No fresh villages were attacked with plague. Six were declared free of the disease and two were re-occupied after disinfection.

THE magisterial inquiry into the cases of the large batch of persons charged with having taken part in the Cawnpore riot has been progressing rapidly, and will be concluded by the end of the present week. It is a strange story that will ultimately be disclosed, says the "Pioneer." The further the investigation goes the clearer it appears that the plague was nothing more than a pretext for the outbreak.

THE rainfall in Cherra Punji has already been over 126 inches for the current year, a fall of 13-98 inches having taken place during last week. Rain continues to fall in Assam in all the tea-producing districts; there has indeed been a little too much rain for the best quality of tea to be produced, and planters would like some finer weather, especially in the Sibsagar district, where it is too wet and cold for tea.

REGARDING the attitude of the Zakka Khel and some other sections of the Afridis towards the construction of the railway to Jamrud, we hear from Peshawar that the maliks have been informed they have no concern with the line in British territory, beyond being given the chance of providing labour for the earthwork in return for payment. This should settle matters, though some irreconcilables may seek to make mischief still.

IT has been arranged by the Ordnance authorities at home to send out to India 41,000 Lee-Enfield rifles of the latest mark during the next eight months. This will admit of the Native regiments coming upon the strength of the Field Army in the course of relief being rearmed, in addition to those which are now receiving the 303 rifles. In fact nearly one-half of the Native Army will be rearmed before next April.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Fuller, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, was to leave Shillong on the 7th June for a tour in the districts of the province during the month of June. He was to proceed from Shillong to Gauhati on the 7th June, and proceed up the river to Tezpur, paying a visit to the Charduar rubber plantations, from thence he will proceed to Dibrugarh, visiting the oil wells of the Assam Railways and Trading Company. The tour also contemplates visits to the Darrang and Sibsagar districts. Gauhati will be reached on the return journey about the 27th June and Shillong on the 29th June.

THE annual Administration Report on railways in India has just been issued. It shows an increase in the open mileage of 1,272, leaving 3,027 still under construction or sanctioned. The net earnings up to March 31st were 15 crores 41 lakhs, or an increase over the previous year of 101 lakhs. The return on capital expenditure was 5·34 per cent as compared with 5·37. The increase in the number of passengers carried was 10,660,000 and in goods traffic 4,247,000 tons. As regards the financial working if the contributions on account of sinking funds and interest on lines under contruction were excluded the charges to the State on account of the whole of the railways open to traffic in 1898-99 would be about 33 3-4 lakhs, and in 1899-1900 there would be a gain of 58 lakhs. Including the above charges the total loss to the State in the past year was only Rs. 120,700, or about £8,000.

A KARACHI correspondent writes:—An unimportant line of railway has had its beginning this season as a famine relief work. The embankment of an extension of the Palampur. Deesa line is now under construction, the alignment leading westward towards to places within the limits of the Palampur Political Superintendent's charge called Tharad and Wao. The latter is about 40 miles from the isolated town of Nagar Parkar in the extreme east of Sind, and as the country there is perfectly level, the extension may some day be carried on to that town. Three lines, all of which have some advantages to offer, could be constructed cheaply from Nagar Parkar, namely, (1), a line to Bhuj in the south-west which as bringing produce from Upper India by the shortest route to Bhuj and the port of Cutch Mandvi, might be taken up to his own advantage by the Rao of Cutch; (2), an extension to Badin in the south of the Hyderabad district across a country as level as a billiard table; (3), a line through the Sind Desert, via Chackro to Umerkot and so to the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway. This last named extension is, however, not likely to be made for many years to come, as the Desert traffic is too small to give any prospect of the line paying, and number 2, for a similar reason, hardly commends itself, and has the further disadvantage that it would not be the shortest route between Sind and the Bombay Presidency. No. 1, therefore, seems to offer, the greatest advantages, and its value to the residents of East Sind would be very great.

THE "Suffolk Gazette," the organ of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, says:—We hear that the H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has sent out to Lady Hart some Shamrock seed for the benefit of the Irish soldiers in the garrison, so those in this corner of the world who hail from the Emerald Isle may feel that they are not forgotten, and we hope that the substitute clover will soon be a thing of the past.

CAPTAIN NEIL HAIG, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who has just been taken prisoner, is one of the best polo players in England, and last year came home from Australia in order to take part in the International Polo Tournament. He was, fortunately, not wounded when captured during one of the usual abuses of the white flag, when his senior officer was killed and several men wounded.

IT is noticeable that by the promotion of Sir Richard Webster, five out of the six ordinary members of the Court of Appeal are Cambridge men, the exception being Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, who was at Christ Church, Oxford. Cambridge has now a decided predominance on the bench, whereas six or seven years ago Balliol alone claimed (including Lord Hobhouse) seven of its sons as members of the Judicial Bench.

SIR EDWARD H. CARSON has quickly altered his name on his chambers in the Temple. Sir Edwards chembers are at No. 3, Dr. Johnsons buildings, in Old Inner Temple-lane, and the name "Mr. E. H. Carson, in big capital letters, has been a familiar sight to passers-by. Mr. E. H. Carson is now deleted, and across the line in fresh black paint which makes it all the more noticeable, are the distinguished words, "The Solicitor-General." Sir Edward Carson, in common with all the Law Officers of the Crown, has a private room in the Royal Courts of Justice.

THE news of the disaster to the 13th Yeomanry near Lindley must have created special consternation in London, for one of its Companies is Lord Donoughmore's the Gentlemen's Corps; and the roll of the privates' names would read like a list of the members of Ranelagh or Hurlingham. There seems a chance, however, that the gentlemen may have been elsewhere, as the later telegram to-day speaks of the three Irish companies as having been surrounded by the Boers; and it would hardly make express mention of this and omit Lord Donoughmore if his Company had been included in the mishap. The news from the eastern districts of Orange River Colony has been so confused of late that it is impossible to form any idea of how a mounted force managed to get itself surrounded in open country, much less to follow the course of the operations that have been going on for its relief. The first we heard of its situation was that General Rundle had fought a severe action (locality unmentioned) on the 29th to disengage it, but without result. The next news was that the fight had attained the result desired. Two days later on the 31st General Rundle is said to be with General Brabant at Ficksburg on the Basuto border. Finally Lord Methuen, who was supposed to be 200 miles off on the extreme west of the Orange State, suddenly appears on the scence, and with a great effort almost rescues this force which we had ceased to think of as in danger. The incident is of no great importance in itself; but the constant succession of these small disasters and surrenders blunts the unqualified satisfaction with which we should otherwise regard the achivements of the Army.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BULLER.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

A THREE DAYS' ARMISTICE.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

An official despatch from General Sir Redvers Buller says :

"We have captured positions which, I think, render the Boer position at Laing's Nek untenable.

General Talbot Coke, with the Tenth Brigade on the 6th instant, captured Van Wyke's Hill.

Our casualties were four killed and thirteen wounded during the 6th and 7th instant.

We posted four big guns on the Van Wyke's Hill and two guns on the spur of Inkewelo.

General Hildyard to-day assaulted all the spurs between Botha's Pass and Inkewelo.

The attack was well-planned and carried out with immense dash.

The enemy were outflanked and forced to retire from a very strong position."

General Buller concludes by saying that he does not believe we had many casualties.

JUNE 9.

A despatch from General Buller states that, on the 2nd inst., he summoned the Boers to surrender, saying they might return to their farms, pending the decision of General Roberts, but surrendering all their guns.

Three days' armistice was eventually agreed upon to enable the Boer general to consult with the burghers.

The armistice expired on Wednesday when General Buller immediately began to move forward.

JUNE 10.

The Boers at Laing's Nek curtly refused General Buller's proposal to surrender.

General Buller telegraphs to-day that the enemy is abandoning a very carefully-prepared position and have retired 26 miles to the north-west.

British loss is two killed and fourteen wounded.

GENERAL HUNTER'S MOVEMENTS.

General Hunter has occupied Vintersdorp and has been re-joined by Mason.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

General Forestier-Walker, in a despatch from Capetown, dated to-day, says that the Natives report that the Boers in three columns were early on the 9th near Honingspruit.

The railway between America and Roodeval stations has been almost completely destroyed.

THE LATE FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

JUNE 9.

Reuter, Pretoria, 5th says :—Colonel De Lisle captured a machine-gun in the fighting prior to our entry into Pretoria and another was found at the station.

The Boer losses were heavy ; ours slight.

A quantity of rolling-stock has been secured.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR KROONSTAD.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

General Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from Bloemfontein that the telegraph has been cut at Roodeval, northward of Kroonstad, by the Boers who are estimated at about 2,000 strong with six field-guns.

General Kelly-Kenny is sending strong reinforcements to Kroonstad and General Forestier-Walker is also reinforcing from the Cape.

DISBANDMENT OF MOUNTED CORPS.

RUNDLE'S RECONNAISSANCE.

COMMANDEERED GOLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, 9th June :—

The Diamond Fields Horse and a portion of the Kimberley Horse have been disbanded, but it is believed the War Office do not intend to recall any of the troops until the end of August. The Colonial Contingents will be despatched home first and be followed by the Indian Contingent, it being urged that it would be unwise to transfer the latter force from winter service at the Cape to the Indian garrison in the hot season.

A further thorough scheme of house-to-house visitation and seizure of arms still provide occupation for all the troops available.

General regret is expressed at the disaster to the "Millionaire Corps" at Lindley, and especially at the deaths of Captain Keith, Sir John Power and others. The wounded or captured include Earl Longford, many well-known Etonians, Mr. Goschen's nephew, sons of the Irish Lord Chancellor and other Judges, and Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, &c.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S RECONNAISSANCE

would seem to have been a terrible affair. It is estimated that the enemy were 4,000 strong. They were extended upon a ridge, six miles long, but the Guards in the advance line failed to approach within a thousand yards, and the officers declare they never saw a single Boer, so thoroughly were the enemy entrenched. Our guns were unable to silence the enemy's artillery, while the smoke and flames of the burning veldt, the result either of carelessness on the part of our men or of the enemy's tactics, threw the British force into deadly prominence and prevented them taking cover. Many of the wounded perished in the flames, despite many gallant rescues. One Lieutenant alone recovered twenty men.

A Field Cornet arrived with a white flag, requesting help for Commandant De Villers, who had been wounded. General Rundle despatched a doctor with an ambulance and a bottle of champagne. A few of the Boers captured expressed themselves as being sick of the war, but said they longed for another passage-of arms with Brabant's Colonials.

FIGHT AT ELANDSFONTEIN.

The details now received show there was smart fighting, culminating at Elandsfontein on the 29th ultimo, when a handful of Mounted Infantry scattered a train-load of burghers, who took possession of heaps of mining refuse. More British troops then arrived, and the fighting was continued at close quarters, several of the enemy being captured. Meanwhile, the women and children watched the fighting from the verandahs.

Lord Roberts strictly inspected the forts before entering Pretoria, and captured two machine guns. It is believed that

GENERAL FRENCH'S MOVEMENTS

were all to the northward, with a view to preventing escape of Boers and the removal of the remaining prisoners.

The amount of gold which Messrs. Kruger, Reitz and Botha commandeered is stated to be five millions. They paid the officials and Commandants six per cent. bills redeemable at ten yearly drawings. The hubbub caused by the commandeering of gold was subdued by the immediate payment of cash.

The Sultan of Turkey has congratulated her Majesty the Queen upon the capture of Pretoria.

The transports Lockeerie, Aurania and Tagus have sailed with 110 officers and 3,600 men. There have been large arrivals of sick and wounded officers.

CASUALTIES TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The following casualties to the Indian Contingent, in South Africa has been wired :—Died from enteric—Private C. Gordon, 2nd King's Royal Rifles ; pneumonia—Sergeant A. Lodge, of the same regiment.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, 8th June, states :—So ne of the British officers who were prisoners at Pretoria, on being ordered to prepare for departure to Nooitgedacht, seized and disarmed two of the Boer commandants.

The number of British prisoners removed is variously stated at from 1,200 to 1,600, including 20 officers.

It appears that on the approach of the British forces to Pretoria the Boers carried off their guns, along with immense quantities of stores.

General French tried hard to cut off their retreat but was not in time.

The statement about Nooitgedacht being an unhealthy station is totally denied.

CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

SECUNDERABAD.

Friday was observed as a holiday by the Secunderabad garrison, and all the trading establishments in the station had quite a festive appearance. At night General Wodehouse was "at home" at the United Service Club, which was prettily illuminated. The Cantonment Gardens contained no fewer than ten thousand people for whose enjoyment there was a massed bands performance with tattoo illuminations and fire-works. The scene in the gardens was beautiful and reflected great credit on Lieutenant Grover, the Station Staff Officer. Transparencies of the Queen and Lord Roberts were exhibited. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the Civil Club were also "at home" the same evening.

AHMEDABAD.

A special meeting of the Khadeyata Sabha was held on Saturday evening in Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapurchand's premises at the invitation of Mr. R. Mohanlal, secretary of the Sabha, to express its rejoicings and offer congratulations to her Majesty and the British soldiers on the successful occupation of Pretoria and the signal conquest of South Africa. The following resolutions were passed :—Proposed by Mr. Keshawlal, head-master, Aryan High School, and seconded by Mr. G. Manila that this Sabha expresses its heartfelt joy and rejoicings at the recent British occupation of Pretoria and the consequent signal conquest of South Africa, and prays the Almighty ever to grant her a similar series of victories, long life and prosperity. (2). Proposed by Mr. Tribhovanlal R. Desai, B. A., and seconded by Mr. Chunilal, that the above resolution be conveyed to her Majesty the Mother Queen through the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Revenue Commissioner, Northern India. It has been also unanimously resolved to observe general festivities on a larger scale on Monday, the 11th instant.

SATARA.

A large and influential meeting of merchants and traders of Satara was held at Rangole's Wada on the 9th instant at 8 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. V. L. Rangole, merchant, to express unanimously heart-felt joy on the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces and to convey most loyal congratulations to their beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India and to Lord Roberts,

IDAR.

The news regarding the triumphant entry of the British Army, under Lord Roberts, into Pretoria was received with great joy by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and the event was celebrated to-day by decorating the town of Idar with flags and bunting, by a general parade of troops, by firing a royal salute of 31 guns, by observing a holiday in all public offices and schools, and by distributing sweetmeats to all school-children, to relief workers and their children and to the inmates of the poor-houses throughout the State. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb also sent a congratulatory message to the Government of Bombay for transmission to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress through the usual channel.

The Anjuman-i-Islam Schools will be closed to-day in honour of the British successes in Transvaal and the occupation of Pretoria by her Majesty's forces.

The schools of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution will be closed to-day, being a public holiday throughout British India on account of the occupation of Pretoria by her Majesty's Forces.

On account of the occupation of Pretoria to-day will be observed as a Post Office holiday.

The Maharajah of Patiala has cabled his congratulations to Lord Roberts and the Raja of Nabha has done the same. Salutes are to be fired in Patiala and Monday will be observed there as a public holiday. The city of Nabha also is to be illuminated and on the Raja's return there from Simla, a number of prisoners will be liberated. Simla trades firms are arranging for a holiday to celebrate the success of the British arms.

With a view to express the rejoicing of the Hindu community at the capture of Pretoria, a public harikirtan will be performed this day on behalf of the Hindu Mahajans of Bombay at the Javer Bag between 5 and 9 p.m. Thanksgiving prayers will be offered and the place will be illuminated. All the Hindu public are cordially invited to attend.

To-day being a public holiday in memory of the great success of the British Empire, a public grand feast will be served to the whole of the Dawoodi Bohra community of 12,000 persons at "Dawoodee Baug."

At the close of the Parade Service in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba, yesterday morning, special thanksgiving was offered to God for the recent successes to British Arms in South Africa. The congregation which consisted largely of military and naval men then joined heartily in the singing of the National Anthem.

THE Raja of Nabha has given Rs. 10,000 to the Transvaal War Fund in honour of Lord Roberts' occupation of Pretoria. As our former subscriptions in India were given under the shadow of reverses and delays to the British arms so we might now well contribute again for our soldiers under the full light of complete victory. The numerous Indian followers in South Africa, who have done such good work, will share in any distribution of funds that may be made and this alone should stimulate all who can give to follow the fine example set by the Nabha Raja.

THE news of Lord Roberts's success is likely to reach Kabul among other places very quickly, as the Amir has special runners who carry the war news daily from Peshawar. His Highness has followed the course of the war very closely from the beginning, and has occasionally criticised our generals in open durbar.

THE GOVERNMENT AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 10.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Northcote came last evening from Mahableshwar. They were accompanied by Major R. Leigh, Military Secretary ; Captain Greig, A.-D.-C. ; and Mr. Hill, Private Secretary. Lady Northcote was accompanied by Miss Beresford Hope and Miss Macleod. The party were met on arrival by Mr. Spence, Commissioner, Central Division, General Burnett, Commanding Poona District, Messrs. Aston, Snow, Giles, Michael, Kennedy, and several leading native gentlemen. After being introduced to those present their Excellencies drove away.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

JOINT ACTION OF THE POWERS.

ISSUE OF AN EDICT SUPPORTING THE BOXERS.

PRECARIOUS POSITION AT PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Twenty-five war-ships are now at Taku.

Nine hundred have been landed.

The British battleship Goliath has sailed from Gibraltar for China.

JUNE 9.

The French Consul at Mongtsze and the French Agent at Yunnanfu, have been compelled to retire from their posts, the Viceroy having announced that he is unable to guarantee their safety.

On the 6th May, the Boxers burned a Russian Chapel at Yungtingan.

The "Times" says we must look to the effective and cordial co-operation of England and Russia for a speedy relief from the anxieties in China.

A despatch, received at Washington, says that the diplomatic body at Peking have decided to jointly demand of the Empress the suppression of the Boxers, otherwise the Powers will act.

A new Edict has been issued at Peking which condemns General Nieh for attacking and killing the Boxers who are good subjects.

The Boxers have burned the town of Tungchau near Peking.

The movement is spreading in Shansi and all hope has been abandoned of rescuing five Belgian engineers and a woman.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that Russia has decided upon immediate military action to repress the anti-foreign movement in China, but without dissociating herself from joint action of the Powers.

JUNE 10.

Two hundred and fifty of the Hongkong Regiment and two hundred of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed north, owing to the Boxer rising.

They will be replaced by Indian troops.

Many miles of the Peking-Tientsin Railway have been utterly destroyed.

The situation at Peking is precarious.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaking in the Dominion Commons, deprecated the adoption of the British Columbian law to prevent the influx of Japanese and referred to possible complications with China, and said it would be unwise to do anything to jeopardize the friendship between Great Britain and Japan.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The death is announced of the Duke of Wellington.

[Henry Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, D.L., J.P. was the second son of Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, M. P., and grandson of the 1st Duke of Wellington. He was born at Apsley House on April 5, 1846, and succeeded his uncle at 3rd Duke in 1884. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army, becoming eventually Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. He retired in 1882. He sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Andover from 1874 to 1880. He was married in 1882 Evelyn, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Pears Williams, M.P., of Temple House, Berkshire. The Duke was a Deputy-Lieutenant, a Justice of the Peace, and Honorary Colonel of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Yorkshire Regiment.]

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup :—

La Roche	1
Joe Chamberlain	2
Clarina	3

THE GRAND PRIX.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix of Paris :—

Semendria	1
Love Grass	2
Iago	3

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns that strict instructions have been given that there shall be no trenching work at Salisbury Plain manœuvres this year. No spades are to be issued.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD BROKEN.

J. Taylor has won the golf open championship at St. Andrews. He broke the record by doing the final round in 75. Vardon was second.

OBITUARY.

Earl Radnor, General Sir Frederick Marshall, Sir George Parker, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, and Stephen Crane are dead.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. L. Tupper and H. C. Fanshawe, Indian Civil Service, are gazetted as additional members of the Viceroy's Council, while the resignation of their seats by the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees and the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, is accepted.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and the Indian Governments is fixed at one shilling and four-pence.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The name of Mr. Adamji Pirbhai, late Sheriff of Bombay, is substituted for that of the Bombay Municipal Councillor of the same name in the Kaisar-i-Hind honours' list.

Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenants Mosse, 4th Bombay Infantry, Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Blair, 23rd Bombay Infantry, are posted to famine duty in Bombay.

THE RAMBAGH MURDER.

It is notified that the Commander-in-Chief has mitigated to seven years' penal servitude the life sentence passed by court-martial at Ranikhet on Private Elliott, of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for the manslaughter of David Dalrymple, at Camp Rambagh, last February.

MILITARY COOKING.

An important experiment is about to be tried in Quetta where the erection of improved regimental cook-houses with Warren's ranges has been sanctioned by Government with a view to British soldiers doing their own cooking.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

MR. ELIOT'S monsoon forecast says that the conclusions derived from the consideration of the whole facts are :—That judging from the conditions in India and the known conditions in Indian seas and oceans, it is, on the whole, very probable that the monsoon currents during the present year will be of about normal strength on an average of the whole season. It should, however, be carefully noted that on the one hand there is a slight probability that the rainfall season my be as in 1878, excessive. And, on the other, as suggested by the facts respecting the weather in South Africa as communicated by Mr. Hutchins, an equally slight probablity that it may be in moderate to considerable defect (but to a much less extent than in 1896 or 1899). It is very probable there will be considerable delay in the establishment of the monsoon currents on the Bombay and Bengal coasts. The delay will very probably be greater on Bombay coast than that in Bengal, and it is probable that the rains will not set in fully on the Bombay coast before the fourth week in June.

The Bay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bombay current.

THE following inferences respecting the distribution of the South-West Monsoon rains of 1900 in India are deduced from a comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and are based chiefly on the facts and data stated above :—

(1.) THE conditions are favourable generally in Burma. The influence of heavy snowfall to the north of Upper Burma was apparently evanescent. The rainfall of the period will probably be in excess in Lower and Central Burma and about normal or in slight defect in Upper Burma.

(2.) The conditions are normal in Assam and Bengal. These areas will probably receive about a normal rain. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in East and South-West Bengal than in North Bengal. The rainfall in Assam will probably be normal or in slight defect.

(3.) The conditions are slightly less favourable in Behar and Chota Nagpur than in Bengal. Probably the rainfall will be in slight defect in Chota Nagpur and normal or in slight defect in Behar.

(4.) The conditions are about normal in the North-Western Provinces. It is very probable that the rainfall will be normal or in slight excess except in the South-Western and Western Districts, where it may be in slight defect.

(5.) The conditions are slightly unfavourable in the Punjab, due chiefly to the excess pressure in Sind On the supposition of a monsoon of normal strength the probable monsoon rainfall of the present year will probably be below normal slightly in the Estern Districts and to a moderate extent in the Western and Southern Districts. The character of rainfall in this area, however, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and not on local conditions, and these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon turns out to be much weaker or stronger than is assumed in drawing up this forecast.

(6.) The conditions are, on the whole, somewhat unfavourable in Rajputana, more especially in the Western and Central Districts, due to same conditions as in the case of the Punjab. The monsoon rainfall will hence very probably be normal or in slight defect in the Eastern and Central Districts, and probably in moderate defect in the Western States. The rainfall in these areas, as in the Punjab, depends chiefly on the general strength af the monsoon, and hence if the Bombay monsoon current be strong the rainfall may be favourable over the whole area.

(7.) The conditions are as favourable in Central India as in the North-Western Provinces, and it is probable that the area will receive about a normal rainfall. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in the Estern than the Western States.

(8.) The conditions are, on the whole, favourable in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad ; hence it is probable that they will receive at least a normal rainfall. The conditions are more favourable in the Eastern than in the Western Districts of the Central Provinces, and hence it is probable that the Eastern Districts may receive a rainfall in slight to moderate excess of the normal. They are very slightly less favourable in Hyderabad than the Central Provinces and the rainfall in that area will probably be about normal.

(9.) The conditions are not quite so favourable in Berar and Khandesh, and the rainfall in these areas will probably not be above normal and may be in slight defect. They are more favourable in the West Deccan, and that area will very probably receive a normal fall.

(10.) The conditions on the West Coast Districts are such as are in years of normal monsoon's conditions usually associated with a normal rainfall ; of hence it is probable that the rainfall of the present year's South-West Monsoon will be about normal in those districts. If the rains are not greatly delayed it is probable it may be normal or in slight defect in Malabar.

(11.) The variations of rainfall in North Madras Coast districts are in at least five years out of six similar to those of Orissa and the Central Provinces. The conditions appear to be, on the whole, favourable and it is probable that those districts will receive about normal rain.

(12.) A comparison of the conditions in Madras, Deccan, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with those of similar years, indicates that the rainfall during the period of June to Obtober will probably be in slight excess, more especially in Mysore. It is difficult to forecast for this part of India as the rain in the southern half of the Peninsula during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains in Northern India, and hence essentially of irregular occurrence.

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be aboutnormal in strength but considerably delayed. They will require to be suitably modified if the monsoon currents should be either much weaker or stronger than usual. It should also be noted that the chances for the inference, stated to be very probable, are at least 5 to 1 and for an inference stated probable to be at least 5 to 2.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such an event, and it is very unusual in years of normal but late South-West Monsoon rains for a prolonged break to occur in these months. The probabilities against it are at least 5 to 1.

THE MYSORE WEDDING.

THE following telegram was received from his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla by the Governor of Madras :—

"When your Excellency attends the wedding ceremony of the Maharaja of Mysore, please make to his Highness the following communication :—

"Since his Excellency the Viceroy is unable, to his regret, to be present here to-day, he has asked me to represent him and to inform his Highness that her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to command that her congratulations should be conveyed to your Highness. The Viceroy has also desired me to express his felicitations on this auspicious ceremony and to wish your Highness and your bride a long and happy life."

Speaking on my own behalf, I wish to offer to her Highness the Maharani-Regent, and to his Highness the Maharaja, my sincere congratulations on this happy event ; and, I desire to express my earnest hope that this alliance so auspiciously entered upon, will bring many blessings to his Highness and to his Highness' bride, will promote the happiness of his Highness' beloved mother, and will add to the welfare of this already fortunate and prosperous State.

Her Highness the Maharani-Regent's reply delivered at the Durbar was as under :—

Her Highness the Maharani-Regent is deeply grateful to her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the gracious message of congratulations which has just now been conveyed to her. Her Highness and his Highness the Maharaja join in tendering to his Excellency the Viceroy their most hearty thanks for his felicitations on the auspicious ceremony which has just now been concluded and her Highness begs to add that it has been a source of special gratification to her that their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Havelock have been able to grace with their presence the auspicious event of to-day."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE MAFEKING REJOICINGS.

So great had grown the tension in waiting for news of the relief of Mafeking—of which never a doubt was felt at the last—and so highly strung had become the national nerves, that it was little wonder that when the news finally came there should have been an outburst of excited rejoicing such as living memory could not parallel. The glad tidings came to hand too late on Friday evening to be known all over London and the country, but next day witnessed an overwhelming outburst of exuberant and unrestrained delight. The streets of the Metropolis were brilliant with the fluttering bravery of flags and the suburbs blossomed out into red, white, and blue. A tremendous trade was done in flags ; flags of all sizes ; flags to be flung wide from the roof, flags to be projected from windows, flags to be borne in the hand. The Union Jack was the favourite, of course, but there were countless Royal standards. Peacock's feathers—an idea which came from nobody seems to know where—were a great feature of the day's merriment, as they were at the St. Pancras Carnival, in aid of the Wounded Fund, a few days later. The feathers were hawked about and found ready purchasers, being used to flick the faces of all and sundry. Concerning one of its uses to which they were put a careful observer writes in the "Daily News" that "girls and young men danced, embraced, and kissed on Saturday without any previous acquaintance. Peacock's feathers brought good luck to many a young man on Saturday. The manner and purpose of their use are easily told. With this instrument the youth would, by way of introduction, gently stroke the maiden's face, whereupon, if she smiled, he would ask, 'May I have a kiss ?' ; and if she said 'No' in a way that meant 'Yes,' he would straightway give himself the pleasure. Along the Strand, and up the Haymarket, and down Piccadilly, the smack of kisses was a sound that counted, even amid the burly-burly of trumpeting, shouting, cheers, and laughter."

This was all very well and no doubt is a new and non-copyright idea calculated to add to the gaiety of nations, but it has its limitations. The faces of policemen must not be tickled with a peacock's feather, and one shudders to think what might happen were a flank attack with the gaudy green-and-blue weapon to be followed by an osculatory frontal attack. For a lady, and a married one, too, was actually haled before the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police Court, and charged with "assaulting 2450 by striking him on the nose with a toy." Of his great clemency, the magistrate did not condemn her to expiate her atrocious crime in the "deepest dungeon," but she was "bound over in her recognisances to be of good behaviour for six months." The lady should have an excellent opportunity of testing the power of her self-control should Pretoria be entered before her six months have expired. At the Mansion House some disgraceful scenes were witnessed. "The crowd outside the Mansion House on Saturday," the "Daily Graphic" says, "was a bad crowd ; it was composed, so the police said, of the scum of the East End, and their amusement was to rob any unfortunate individual who was foolish enough to venture among them. If a man was respectable he was not safe. His hat was snatched, another hat jammed down over his eyes ; he was hustled and surrounded by roughs, and then, under pretence of assisting him to get out of the mob another rough would gently embrace him with one arm and pick his pockets with the other. The man emerged from the mob breathless and dazed, and when he recovered his senses the first thing he did was to put his hands into his pockets—and find them empty. This kind of thing went on for hours under the eyes of the police, who, being quite out-numbered, were powerless to prevent it. All they could do they did, and those police who were on duty in front of the Mansion House on Saturday certainly earned more than their day's pay. The police managed afterwards, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" says, to get the pickpockets away, and have more than a score under arrest. They had done a fine day's work, many having four or five watches on them, with breast-pins, rings, and other valuables by the dozens. Several of them had great sums of money, one carrying nearly a hundred pounds in gold alone. The total value of the stolen property found on the prisoners is nearly a thousand pounds. Where they had been operating the street was strewn with empty purses." The "Standard" says : "For about an hour there was a scene of the most disgraceful character outside the Mansion House. A large number of thieves had mingled with the demonstrators in the centre of the gathering, and began to rob in the most open manner possible. The few police hemmed in by the crowd were quite helpless. Any attempt to pass before the front of the Mansion House resulted in a hustling by these roughs and the loss of every valuable. From the balcony of the Mansion House the pickpockets could be seen, when they had succeeded in dragging a victim into their midst, close in around him and remove scarf pin, watch, and money, dividing the proceeds then and there. The Lord Mayor saw the scene from the balcony and was bitterly indignant, the incident being the one blot on a memorable occasion. People around became aware of the thieves' operations and warned everyone against passing through, and when the thieves themselves tried to get away they found they had to pass a cordon of police, who took their pick of them. Nearly twenty were arrested with the proceeds of their robberies on them, some having four and five watches, while one at least had seventy pounds in gold upon him." "The same paper, turning to a pleasanter and more characteristic side of the scene, goes on to say :—The Lord Mayor would not be drawn into making a speech, though he was repeatedly called for and cheered very heartily. He viewed the stirring scene from the balcony of the Mansion House, in company with the Lady Mayoress and Miss Newton, but did not remain long. This was after the roughs had found it advisable to get away. When they had gone, the people were at liberty to circulate freely, and they did so, forming impromptu processions, headed by a sailor or soldier, and shouting and singing, in sheer lightness of heart. About two o'clock a procession of an organised sort, with two or three cornet players, and accompanied by an imitation of the 4·7 gun, made its appearance under the windows in Walbrook. Several of the men with the gun were in the uniform of naval officers. When the procession halted at the Mansion House the cornet players led the singing of the National Anthem and other patriotic airs, and the cheers finally induced the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to come to a window and show themselves. The great gathering in Walbrook and Queen Victoria-street gave them a cordial greeting, accompanied by shouts of "Bravo the City Imperials." The afternoon saw the crowd thin off a good deal, and the police felt they could safely allow the traffic to resume its accustomed channels. But the progress of the omnibuses and other vehicles was naturally slow. Private carriages and hansoms were apparently all filled with demonstrators carrying flags. The drivers turned their whips into flagstaves, and used the Union Jack to cover their knees, or the backs of their horses. The Stock Exchange hung with flags, and as soon as there was a full house the members assembled and sang the National Anthem. This was followed by "Rule Britannia," "Soldiers of the Queen," and other patriotic airs, till the members left to join the equally enthusiastic citizens outside. The Lord Mayor had arranged to attend in State with the Sheriffs of the City the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral in the afternoon, but the density of the crowds made it impossible. The service at the Cathedral was of a most impressive character. It was a chance to pass from the cheering throngs outside into the interior calm of the great building. There was a vast congregation, who had manifestly come in the expectation of something of the sort, for no public announcement of the purpose of the Dean and Chapter had been made. The service was evensong, the clergy assisting being Canon Scott Holland (the Canon in Residence), Dean Gregory, Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Minor Canons. The whole of the Cathedral choir were present, and the service was fully choral. When it was over, the Dean and clergy went to the altar, where they knelt while the *Te Deum* was sung, the whole congregation also kneeling. By that time the great interior was filled to the full, many having to stand in the aisles. A magnificent effect was produced by the singing by this vast and deeply-moved gathering of the first verse of "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the organ. The bells of St. Paul's were rung during the afternoon. In the evening, suburban omnibuses deposited thousands of sightseers in the streets of the West-end, and these and other vehicles journeying from the City brought thousands more. In the Strand, along Whitehall, and in Trafalgar-square, the footpaths and roadways were teeming with people who had come out to participate in the rejoicings. Pall-mall was crowded from end to end by pedestrians anxious to see the illuminations which lit up the various clubhouses in that vicinity. Some thousands were congregated outside Marlborough House, cheering the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, "Bobs," "Baden-Powell," and every famous General taking part in the War, whose name they could think of. As a set-off to the cheering and waving of hats and flags, the crowd sang the National Anthem, "Soldiers of the Queen," and "Rule, Britannia." Indeed, these melodies were to be heard all over the West End. When during the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales were driven from Marlborough House to a place of amusement, their Royal Highnesses were received with deafening cheers, renewed again and again. Piccadilly-circus, Piccadilly itself, Regent-street, and Oxford-circus, were one mass of colour, what with the gas and electric light illuminations to be seen on every hand, and the profuse display of bunting from the roofs and windows of businesshouses and clubs, and the numerous flags waved by the masses of people, who filled these thoroughfares and wedged in the slow-moving vehicles endeavouring to reach their destinations. Here and there torchlight processions were to be observed, and altogether the scenes which presented themselves at every turn and point on Saturday night were of unparalleled enthusiasm, and will long linger in the memory of those who had the good fortune to witness them. Outside the residence of the Baden-Powell family, in St. George's-place, there was much popular enthusiasm throughout the day. Cheering crowds occupied the roadway in front of the house, which was gay with flags and bunting, and the stream of callers was practically unbroken. Colonel Baden-Powell's mother received a letter as late as Saturday morning from another son, Major Baden-Powell, stating that he had joined the Relief Force, and hoped to be among the first to enter the beleaguered town. The Queen and Court were present on Saturday night at a grand torchlight demonstration, which took place in the Quadrangle at Windsor Castle, in celebration of the raising of the siege of Mafeking. Immediately after the reception of the news at the Palace, on Friday night, Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Private Secretary, sent a copy of the message which had been received by her Majesty to Mr. Alfred Barber, the Mayor of Windsor, and also communicated with the Commandants of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards and 1st Life Guards. Owing, however, to the lateness of the hour, few of the troops or residents were aware of what had occurred till Saturday morning, when the relief of the beleaguered town was announced by the discharge of a couple of maroons. Windsor was then speedily "en fete." The Corporation banner was hoisted upon the Guildhall, the national flags were displayed from its windows, and the streets were ablaze with bunting. At the Victoria Barracks, Major the Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn read the Queen's telegram to the troops, who received the news with hearty and repeated cheers. The Eton students were granted a whole holiday. An incident in the day's proceedings was the departure of Princess Christian for Reading and her return to Windsor, the engine of her Royal Highness's special train being named "Baden-Powell," and bearing the word "Mafeking" and flags. The Queen and Royal family saw the torchlight demonstrations after her Majesty's dinner party. The display, which was of a brilliant character, was organised by Mr. T. G. Dyson, chief officer of the Windsor Fire Brigade, and was a great success. The procession left the town Recreation Ground shortly before nine, and was preceded by Mr. Alfred Barber, the Mayor, and Dr. Bruce Porter, in the latter's motor car. The band of the 1st Life Guards, in scarlet uniforms and plumed helmets, led the way, and was followed by the drums and fifes of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the Windsor and Slough Volunteers and bands, the Windsor Castle, Windsor, Eton, and other firemen, the Navy League Boys, the Church Lads' Brigade, St. John Ambulance, Post-office employes, and cyclists, some of the latter having their machines decked with flowers and Japanese lanterns. There was also a triumphal car filled with men in khaki uniforms, and others mounted and in fancy costumes. The Parish Church bells rang out merrily as the procession marched with lighted flambeaux, amid the cheers of the numerous spectators, through the gaily-flagged and partly-illuminated streets to Eton College, where it was joined by the School Volunteers, under Major Lowry, and the rest of the students, altogether about a thousand in number. From Eton the procession returned over Windsor Bridge, up Thames-street, along High-street and Park-street, to Cambridge Lodge and the top of the Long Walk, and thence to the Sovereign's entrance, between the York and Lancaster Towers, under which it passed into the Castle Quadrangle about ten o'clock, where the Mayor and Dr. Bruce Porter entered in the motor-car. Her Majesty had previously, through Lord Edward Pelham Clinton and Sir Arthur Bigge, expressed her great pleasure at being able to join in the rejoicings, and, on the arrival of the procession on the south side of the Palace, was wheeled to a window in order that she might see it before it arrived. A few minutes later the Queen returned to the Oak Room, and was already seated at the central window when the procession filed into the square. The procession, which now consisted of about two thousand Volunteers students, firemen, and others, marched twice round the courtyard past her Majesty and the Royal family, the Life Guards band playing "Soldiers of the Queen." Then, advancing in review order, its members halted opposite her Majesty, and the military musicians gave "Rule, Britannia." This was followed by the National Anthem, in which every one joined with splendid effect. The scene was extremely picturesque, the numerous torches lighting up the Palace precincts, while the sky above the town was reddened by the coloured fires that revealed the outlines of the battlements, keep, and the adjacent towers. When the last strain of the Anthem had died away, the Mayor of Windsor called for three cheers for the Queen. The response was most enthusiastic, the applause being continued for several minutes. The Queen subsequently sent for the Mayor, and thanked him for the display, said it was very pretty, and that she was glad that it was such a fine night. The Mayor, in replying, thanked the Queen for her kind words and the proceedings terminated. The procession quitted the Castle immediately afterwards by the George IV. Gate, and returned to the town, the Eton College Volunteers and students marching back to the school. Festive crowds perambulated the confetti-strewn streets for several hours, and it was long past midnight before Windsor regained its normal quietude." All the reports from the provinces serve to show that one great tidal-wave of proud rejoicing swept over the country from the English Channel to the Pentland Firth.

MR. MORLEY AT CAMBRIDGE.

On the same evening that the country was fervently "letting itself go" over the relief of Mafeking, Mr. John Morley delivered a speech at Cambridge, where he presided at a joint dinner of the Eighty Club and the Cambridge University Liberal Club. Mr. Barton, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Phillip Fysh, three of the Australian delegates, were the guests of the evening. Having referred to the Commonwealth Bill, Mr. Morley proceeded to speak about Imperial Federation. He said:—"Well, now there is a great doubt even in many minds as to whether the erection of this great Australian Commonwealth will or will not further the cause which many people have long had a heart, of Imperial Federation. That is to say, whether the exhibition of some grand system of machinery based on the present freedom of voluntary alliance between independent sister nations will be furthered by this step or will be an advantage. As to Imperial Federation it is a curious thing that at a moment when enthusiasm—which I may call Colonial enthusiasm—is at its height, yet all the apostles of Imperial Federation, with one accord, with accents of agitation and alarm, come forward and on their very knees beseech as on no account to think of proposing any scheme by which that ideal is to be realised. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say that it strikes me as a very insignificant fact, and all I have to say on that subject has been said much better than I could say it by Mr. Barton himself, who, I think, in one of the early speeches that he made at a banquet, I suppose 150 banquets removed—(laughter)—said he was not one of those who thought the truth had come when the cohesion of

Empire was to be sought by way of combined obligation. He thought that we must proceed very cautiously in matters of this kind, and that the great self governing communities of the other parts of the Empire would the more readily lend themselves to some system of common action if the first suggestion for that purpose were allowed to come from themselves. (Cheers.) That being so, I do not think I need detain you for a single moment in arguing the question of the relation between Imperial Federation and the great step which these gentlemen have come over to persuade our Government to adopt. I have used the expression independent Colonies ; do not suppose for a moment that there you see the hoof of the Little Englander. I have the most decisive authority for that, for only a few weeks ago, in the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary in a very trenchant speech in which he pulverised one after another every suggestion that has yet been made for anything like Imperial Federation laid down this broad proposition:—"The Colonies though they reverence the person of the Sovereign, and are devoted in loyalty to the Crown, yet are, nevertheless with one exception, independent sister nations. Not even paramountcy ; no suzerainty for them." Mr. Morley turned next to a defence of the Manchester School and attacked Lord Salisbury for his recent speech to the Primrose League. "We were told the other day," he said, "by the Prime Minister that the Manchester School is dead, that nobody has the courage to support it. That I have heard very often, and I do not think it would be so often repeated if those who say it were quite confident that it was true. And then the Prime Minister implied that, happily for the country, the place of those defunct doctrinaires—Cobden and Bright—has been taken by the Primrose League. (Laughter.) I have the greatest admiration for the gifts, the wisdom and, until a few months ago, for the caution of the Prime Minister. Let us say that the Manchester School is as dead as they say ; let them defile the graves of its professors, and let them sink the name of Cobden and Bright in coffins of lead into the abyss of eternal oblivion, provided they leave us three principles in living and active operation—untaxed food and free trade as the foundation of our fiscal policy, non-intervention in the affairs of the Continent of Europe as the foundation of our foreign policy, and freedom and independence for our Colonies as the foundation of our Colonial policy. I submit to you that no school—I am no great partisan of schools or sects—no school ever left a firmer, a more wealthy, a wiser, a more blessed legacy than the Manchester School. We are living on it. It fills our coffers, it nourishes a great industrial community, it gives us contentment at home, and it gives us strength abroad. And it is owing to the triumph of men like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, those two great citizens, that we have to-night the pleasure of receiving our guests on the enterprise on which they have come. Let us look for a moment at the organisation and at the principles which have taken the place of the Manchester School—the Primrose League. For one instant I will consider myself a party politician. The Primrose League, clandestinely I think, is sowing tares in the Liberal field, and I see that even one or two worthy members of Parliament are endeavouring to start what I cannot but regard as branches of the Primrose League within the serene and peaceable and united precincts of the Liberal Party. Therefore, we are concerned in the reputation and in the achievements of the League. What is the legacy of the Primrose League? What fruit have you gathered from that tree? What husbanded treasure? The moral ascendancy of England in the Councils of Europe? The goodwill of the world? Are those the fruits The Prime Minister shall tell us. He says there are elements of menace and peril actively at work, that there is a state of affairs in which the Governments are peaceful, and that it is amongst the peoples that the root of bitterness lies, which, he says, I am wholly unable to explain. I will undertake to say—and I am speaking at least in the presence of one of those best acquainted with historical events long passed and recent—I venture to say this, that this is the first time in the history of our great and glorious realm that a Prime Minister has come forward and uttered such a story as this. Never before was that true. Crowned despots have been against us, soulless diplomatists have combined against us, crafty chancelleries have schemed against us ; but I believe that never before could it be said, and with truth, that the peoples of civilised Europe were against us. Well, now, Lord Salisbury says that for the life of him he cannot explain this. (Laughter.) We all of us have friends, excellent persons in private life, but when they come to public affairs they have two slight defects. The first is that they do not think there is much difference between right and wrong—(laughter)—and the second that there is not much relation between cause and effect. (Laughter and cheers.) The Prime Minister has far too powerful a mind not to know that there is no effect without a cause, and I do not wonder that he tries to explain all this. I confess that I am a little surprised that it does not occur to him and to others that there is some relation between the menace and the peril which confronts us and surrounds us, and the revolution in national sentiment which he declares to have taken place within the last year, and mainly due, as I understand him, to the Primrose League. He points with just pride to two grand illustrations of he revolution in national sentiment. The first is that we have avenged Gordon at Khartoum ; the second is that we have avenged Majuba. You have in this University a staff of professors in Moral Philosophy. You have a band of select preachers in the pulpit of St. Mary's. I wonder if all these men will not tell you that of all the passions that rend and deform humanity, revenge is the basest and the most cruel. I am the last man to venture in a great academic centre to discuss ethics. But as a politician I am asking what is the scale and measure that demands that thousands of barbarians in the Soudan should be slaughtered on the altar of the sanguinary expiation of the shade of the gallant and free-hearted Gordon? I will not ask what is the relation and proportion between the trumpery reverse of a few hundred men on Majuba and this tremendous campaign with its hideous carnage in men, with its horrid waste of desolate homes, orphan children, widowed wives and broken hearts. What is the scale and measure, what is the valuation and proportion? Revenge may be sweet, but does it really justify what you will forgive me for calling—even to-day—this hellish panorama. To-day is for many of us a memorable anniversary. It is two years ago since Mr. Gladstone left us. That all agree was the going out of a great lamp. He not only told how grand a thing the life of a man may be, but he could fire a nation—he could fire nations—with his own moral energy, and he could bring out from this nation, and even from others, all that was best in them—all that is best in the nature of man. The people did not hate us when Mr. Gladstone was in power. Well, can you wonder at what perplexes Lord Salisbury, and can you wonder that the peoples look upon us with distrust and prejudice—with what he called a rooted bitterness. Our guests to-night have been at a vast number of banquets. They have met imitation Chathams at every one but I cannot attempt a Chatham peroration. But there was a great Minister, a member of this University of which Mr. Barton and I are also members. He, in my judgment, was the greatest Minister that Cambridge produced—I mean Walpole. I have read Mr. Barton's speeches, and had the advantage of some conversation with him, and I think he has got in him the making, without Walpole's defects—which were of his time—the making of a very stout and sagacious Walpole. (Cheers.) I wish we had had Mr. Barton at Bloemfontein a year ago. I wish New South Wales, if they could—which I am afraid they will not—and Australia generally, would spare Mr. Barton to preside over an extremely difficult settlement which lies in front of us. That is the temperament that we want."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Birthday of her Majesty, whose visit from Windsor to her Northern home has been signalised by a Scottish welcome more than usually fervid, was celebrated with much display in the Metropolis. The great popular ceremony of the day is Trooping the Colour and a large throng gathered to witness it on the Horse Guards parade. At the windows overlooking the ground, and on the stands, a distinguished gathering had assembled. The windows of the Levee Room at the Horse Guards as usual were reserved for the Princess of Wales and the Marlborough House Party. The first to arrive was the King of Sweden, who appeared at the middle window with Major Erskine, Brigade-Major, where his figure was conspicuous, pending the arrival of the Princess of Wales. The parade was fully formed by ten o'clock, and it was just a quarter-past the hour when the Duchess of Connaught, who had with her her two daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Margaret Patricia of Connaught, arrived. The Duke and Duchess of Fife and their children came almost immediately afterwards, and simultaneously the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York, and her three elder children, the Princess Edward and Albert and the Princess Victoria Alexandra of York, drove up. The procession of the Prince of Wales from Marlborough House with the Head-quarters staff in attendance, is always one of the most picturesque features of the ceremony. The various officers, who were in full dress, with their Orders and Decorations, joined the Commander-in-Chief at his residence, and then rode to Marlborough House to await the Prince. They included General Sir Evelyn Wood (Adjutant-General), General Sir H. Brackenbury (Director-General of Ordnance), General Sir R. Harrison, Major-General Sir Coleridge Grove (Military Secretary), Lieutenant-General Sir C. M. Clarke (Quarter-Master-General), Major-General Turner, R.A., (A.A.G. Auxiliary Forces), Major-General Grant (Inspector-General of Cavalry), Colonel Denison (Canadian Artillery)—who wore khaki, with slouch hat and Staff "aiguillettes"—Major-General Trotter (Commanding the Home District), with Major Erskine and Captain Darby Griffiths, A.-D.-C., Major Cowans, D.A., Q.M.G., Major Fremantle (A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief), Colonel Davidson, A.-D.-C, Colonel Greave Sawle, Colonel Fludyer, Colonel Robb, and Colonel F. C. Ricardo, A.A.G. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Duke of York, who wore the uniform of Colonel of the Militia battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and by Prince Christian, who was in the uniform of a British General. The Staff preceded the Princes, immediately in front being the Commander-in-Chief, who carried his baton of Field Marshal. The Foreign Attaches seemed to have agreed to mark the importance of the occasion by nearly all attending the parade. They included the French, German, Russian, Belgian, and United States military representatives, and their uniforms were in striking contrast to the richer but quieter dress of the Staff. When the Prince, who had been cheered by the crowd as he rode on the parade-ground, reached the saluting point, he was received with a Royal salute, the bands playing "God Save the Queen." Attended by the Staff he then rode down the line of troops. The smallness of the Horse Guards Parade had caused two or three companies on the left to be turned inwards, so that the inspecting party had to ride up and down two sides of a square. This done, the Prince returned to the saluting point, and the "Troop" commenced. The duty of commanding the troops taking part in the ceremony devolved upon the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, who this month is Colonel Horace Ricardo, commanding the Grenadier Guards. Under this officer's direction, and with the assistance of Major the Hon. W. Lambton, of the Coldstream Guards, who was badly wounded at the battle of Belmont, and is now happily making a good recovery, the ground sentries had been posted, the troops being furnished by each of the three senior regiments of the Brigade of Guards and the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment. For the ceremony there came from the Grenadier Regiment three companies for the line, and the Queen's Company for the Colour. The Coldstreams sent two companies and the Scots three, thus forming, exclusive of the Escorting Company, a battalion of eight companies. Of cavalry there was a mounted band, the musicians dressed in their gorgeous State uniforms, and one troop of Life Guardsmen of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and a similar unit of Royal Horse Guardsmen. The cavalry and massed bands of Foot Guards were on the right of the line turned inwards, and on the left line three companies were turned inwards. The ceremony of the Trooping was carried out with flawless precision as of yore with all its fine old-fashioned statelinss. The massed bands of the Guards first advanced, playing a slow march ("L'Auvergnate"), to the Colour, and when this was reached, rank by rank turned about and passed through, the ranks still advancing. They returned to their former post at a quick step, and repeated their interlacing manœuvre there. Colonel Ricardo now gave the order, "Escort for the Colour," and the company on the right of the line, who nearly all wore the medals for the last Soudan campaign, were marched off, and, left forming, advanced to within a few yards of the laurel-adorned Colour. It is only on this ceremonial occasion that the sergeant-major is permitted by military customs to draw his sword, and he does so at the moment when, stepping out from the escorting company, he takes the Colour from the guard, and hands it to the subaltern who is to carry it. When this little ceremony was over the troops presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Then to a slow march, the escort passed along the troops, marching in file, with one rank in front, the other between the lines, the bands playing the Guards March and the Coburg March. When its place in line was again reached the escort resumed its position, and the order to march-past in slow and quick time was given. Colonel Ricardo rode at the head of the column, and having saluted, joined the Prince of Wales. The Household Cavalry walked past to the air "Men of Harlech," played by their own band. Then came the Colour at the head of the Grenadiers, the bands playing the Duke of York's March, next the Scots Guards to the "Garb of Old Gaul," and the Coldstream Guards, to the fine march in *Figaro*. A quaint touch was given to the ceremony when the company of the Reserve Battalion went past by the bands playing "For Auld Lang Syne." They marched better than their successors, and looked more like the old type of Guardsmen than has been seen lately. The troops afterwards marched-past, the Cavalry at a trot, the Infantry in quick time, and for this movement the Reservists swung along most appropriately to the air, "The Boys of the Old Brigade." Line was once more re-formed, and a Royal salute again given. This closed the formal ceremony, except the marching away of the Guard to mount duty at St. James's Palace. The troops, however, remained till all the members of the Royal family had driven away. In the evening, the customary ministerial banquets were given, and the West End was brilliantly illuminated.

GLADSTONE COMMEMORATION DINNER.

Lord Carrington presided at the first annual Gladstone Commemoration Dinner, held at the National Liberal Club. The Earl had on his right hand Lady Carrington, and among those present were Earl Spencer, Lord Wandsworth and Lord Coleridge. The toast of "The Queen" having been proposed by the chairman and loyally honoured, Mr. G. W. E. Russell submitted "The Memory of the Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone," and in the course of his speech said that it was Mr. Gladstone's characteristic glory that he was the ideal of those who were most closely associated with him by blood, by friendship, and official duty. Some of the newspapers which were hostile to Liberalism had commented on the fact that Mr. Gladstone, with all his transcendant gifts, did not leave behind him a political school. Statesmen of less eminence had founded schools which had endured for many years after their own removal. He believed that the schools of Cobden and Bright were still alive, and they all knew that the Disraelian school was kept green by the yellow primrose. If Mr. Gladstone had not founded a school, he ventured to say it was owing to the fact that he was so transcendantly great that he was prevented from so doing. What he did for England could never be fully known until we were mouldering in our graves, and the verdict of history was finally recorded. But some of it they already knew by the witness of conscience and by influences on their own characters and lives. If ever they should be tempted to despond about the capacities of human nature, they might well bethink themselves of him, if ever their faith in high truth and noble causes should be shaken by blank and forbidding outlooks, the memory of his strong confidence would reassure them ; and if ever they were told that religion was a disease, then they could point to him, who up to the very verge of ninety years displayed a fulness of vigour and manly life beyond all they ever knew. The toast was supported by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, who said that his own belief was that although Mr. Gladstone might not have founded a school, the Liberal Party was at its heart of hearts as intensely and inviolably associated with the principles he propounded as ever it was. (Cheers.) He held that sooner or later the nation would, in so far as the question of foreign policy was concerned, return to the views held by Mr. Gladstone. He bore personal testimony to Mr. Gladstone's kindness of heart where opponents were concerned, remarking that no man could be more unselfish, disinterested, gallant, or heroic than William E. Gladstone was. Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., having also spoken to the toast, it was drunk upstanding and in solemn silence.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A propos of Mafeking a friend of mine, a functionary in Whitehall, sends me the following delightful true story :—"On Monday, anxious to get authentic official confirmation of the relief of Baden-Powell and sceptical of the confirmation received about 3 p.m. from the Treasury, accepted as authentic by everyone else I telephoned," he writes, "across to the War Office. The immediate reply was 'This is the Intelligence Department ; we know nothing.' I then got on to another department and obtained the satisfactory reply. 'Yes, relief confirmed.' 'This is the Intelligence Department ; we know nothing' is splendid."

When a question like that brought before the House of Commons by Sir Edward Sassoon on Tuesday does not come on until late in the night there is always a possibility and something more of a count out. Obviously it is not the business of the Ministerial Whips to arrange for forty members being on the premises and if the honourable gentleman principally concerned is, as was the case in this instance, a Ministerialist he cannot expect the Opposition to put themselves out of the way to oblige him. Sir E. Sassoon hit upon a novel and happy expedient to prevent his motion falling through owing to the want of a sufficient number of members. He invited a quorum of his colleagues to dine at the House as his guests and, therefore, no one favourable to the cable companies ventured to move a count. The plan may be recommended to other private members interested in the airing of grievances, but I am afraid that it is only those with long purses who can follow Sir E. Sassoon's example.

The admirable paper on "English and Anglo-Indian Criminal Procedure" read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday by Sir John Scott was followed by an interesting discussion—interesting not only to lawyers—in which the Chairman of the meeting, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, and those eminent jurisconsults Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir Courtenay Ilbert took. Unfortunately there was not time to hear several other eminent men who had expressed a desire to speak, but I noticed that Sir Francis Jeune with the courtesy that has always distinguished him made an exception in the case of one of the Indian visitors present, Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, pleader of the Bombay High Court. The hour at which these meetings usually close had passed when Mr. Manekshah was invited to speak, but he was commendably brief and as forcible as he was brief. At least three of Sir John Scott's former colleagues of the Bombay Bench—Sir Lyttleton Bayley, Sir Raymond West and Mr. Herbert Birdwood—attended, and Sir Charles Sargent would also have been there but for the fact that he is unfortunately confined to his bed by illness. Lord Davey, the Right Hon'ble L. H. Courtney, M.P., Sir Roland Wilson, and Professor Westlake were amongst those who formed the distinguished audience. The Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., also intended being present but was detained by important business at the House of Commons.

I have referred in the foregoing paragraph to the habitual courtesy of Sir Francis Jeune. All members of the Judiciary in England are not conspicuous for that quality. There is one who occupies a very high judicial position indeed whose *brusquerie* (I could use a stronger word) both on and off the Bench, especially off the Bench, is common talk. With reference to his inurbanity there is a good story which I do not think has hitherto appeared in print. One of the minor weaknesses, if it is a weakness of this great man, is card-playing. On a certain occasion he had as partner a young man who had very reluctantly consented to take a hand. His playing was not at all to the liking of the eminent judicial personage who *more suo* by no means concealed his feelings. His grumbling at last became *unbearable* and the young fellow in his disgust threw the cards at his dissatisfied partner and declared he would play no longer. "You can hardly know who I am," was the remark of the big wig. "Oh yes, I do ;" was the rejoinder. "I know who you are, but recollect you are not in your sanguinary Police Court now!"

Dr. Hugh Playfair, son of Major-General A. L. Playfair, formerly of Mhow, is certainly in luck's way. I recently referred to his appointment to an important post and I now learn that he has been elected to the newly-created position of Obstetric Registrar and Tutor at King's College Hospital, London. One of his brothers is in the service in India and another is a very successful London Actor whose name—like a sensible man he adopts no *nom de theatre*—is well known to all interested in "the profession."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mr. Thomas David Little, C.I.E., has not lived very long to enjoy his well-earned retirement. To those who met him at the dinner given by the Northbrook Society to Lord Sandhurst on the 9th instant, it has come as a painful shock to learn that within a week of that event the esteemed ex-Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bombay has passed away. He died suddenly in Chester on the 16th and his remains have been laid to rest in his own beloved Moffit. "He was," as an old Bombay official writes to me, "a most efficient Secretary to Government and Chief of the P. W. D. of the Presidency. In his younger days a keen sportsman in Guzerat with all the knowledge of the people and the resources of the country which that implies, no man was more loved and respected, for he was as Lord Sandhurst once said in the Legislative Council, the friend of all, thoroughly kind and supremely unselfish." At the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday there was a large number of Bombayites who in private conversation deplored the death of one to whom the Western Presidency owes so much.

I have also to announce the deaths of General Lord Mark Kerr, once well-known at Poona and whose unconventional personality will be much missed at the Senior where until recently he was an *habitue* ; Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst ; Major-General J. F. Richardson, C. B., General C. C. Drury ; Colonel Sir Donald Davidson, K. C. B., late Bombay Army ; Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, Army Medical Service ; Deputy-Surgeon-General Center ; and the Rev. T. H. MacMahon, the distinguished metaphysician of Dublin.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G S A Ranking I M S, B	Mr F C Annesley, B
Mr J B Wingate, B Cov	Mr H W Sharpe, B
Mr E A Molony, B Cov	Mr P M Lushington, M
Mr G F G Forbes, B Cov	Mr H C Males, Bo Cov
Mr D C J Ibbetson, C S I, B Cov	Mr R D Sethna, Bo
Mr T S Thomas, B Cov	Col J P D Vanrenen
Mr W D Blyth, B Cov	Col J G Kelley, A D C, C B
Mr E C S George, C I E, B Cov	Col W Hailes.
Mr R W P King, B	Lieut-Col E De Brath
Mr E H Pargiter, B	Lieut-Col M S Eyre
Mr J V Griffin, B	Lieut-Col F F MacCartie, C I E
Mr G A Patten, B	Lieut-Col M Martin
Mr E G Chester, B	Lieut-Col T Quin
Mr A W Bright, B	Lieut-Col W V Constable
Mr J M Vacha, B	Major J G Downing
Mr E G Neame, B	Capt J W Drever
Mr W B Gray, B	Capt A Playfair
Mr W A Kennedy, B	Capt D S Buist
Mr H J Davies, B	Capt W C Smyth
Mr A B Kennedy, B	Lieut E A Tandy
Mr H S Styan, B	Lieut W K Bourne
	Surg-Gen L D Spencer

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H E Holms, B Cov, fui to Nov 5 1900	Capt C G Carnegy, 4 mo
	Capt O A W Ford, 3 mo
Mr F L Crawford, B, 3 mo, M C	Capt O H Peterson, 4 mo
	Lieut J J Land, 4 mo
Mr J C Carroll, B, 1 mo M C, and 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Lieut H G Young, 4 mo
	Lieut G Wilkinson, 3 mo
	Lieut P S Hicks, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S H Henderson, I M S, B	Capt E G Vaughan
	Lieut F P James
Mr L H Saunders, B Cov	Engineer H Robertson, R I M
Mr R F Grimley, B Cov	
Capt E Grey	Assistant Engineer E R
Capt R G Turner	Abbott, R I M
Capt W E Wimble	

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 18, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state whether, having regard to the fact that a committee of the citizens of New York had issued an appeal for funds in aid of the sufferers from the famine in India, it was proposed to communicate with all the cities of the United States with a view to obtaining contributions towards the famine fund ; and whether, in view of the sympathy manifested in the distress now prevailing in India and of the seriousness of the situation there, the Government would give the House an earlier opportunity than that provided by the Indian Budget of recognising the indications of sympathy alluded to, and of considering the gravity of the present condition of India as it was affected by a famine of such magnitude.

Lord G. Hamilton : The hon. member is aware that the charitable funds in aid of the sufferers by the India famine are not managed by Government, and I am therefore unable to state what the procedure may be which those who have so generously initiated a charitable famine fund in the United States will think it necessary to take. The discussion on the Indian Budget is mainly financial, and I do not think it would be advisable to fix the debate at a period when neither the past financial effect or probable duration of the famine could be adequately estimated.

Mr. W. Redmond asked if it were not the fact that the Viceroy had cabled to the United States saying that every dollar was necessary to save life : and whether in the circumstances the Government would undertake to provide the funds for the famine.

Lord G. Hamilton : The hon. member has confused two things. The work done by the charitable fund has nothing whatever to do with the work done by the Government fund. The charitable fund is supplementary, but in a different sphere altogether.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN CHINA.

Mr. H. Roberts asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received official information as to the experience of the gunboats Woodcock and Woodlark in their recent journey on the Yang-tse from Ichang-fu to Chung-king-fu ; if so, what was the nature of the report.

Mr. Brodrick : We have only heard by telegraph of the arrival of the two vessels at Chung-king. A full report on the passage, which must necessarily be sent by mail, cannot be expected for some time.

INDIAN GOLD CURRENCY.

On May 21, Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary for India whether any progress had been made with the introduction of a gold currency into India beyond the limits of the Presidency towns, and whether frequent demands were made by the people of India for the coinage of large amounts of silver money in addition to the rupees already in circulation.

Lord G. Hamilton : According to the latest report the amount of gold coin issued from the Treasuries up to May 15 was £372,003., but I have no information as to the extent to which those sovereigns have been sent into the interior of the country. A large amount of gold has been imported into India, and of this gold a considerable number of sovereigns had been presented at the Treasury to be exchanged for rupees. This has necessitated fresh coinage.

CRIME IN CEYLON.

Dr. Tanner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies : Whether the alleged increase in murder and crime in Ceylon has been investigated, and what explanation can be given by Sir West Ridgeway and his advisers in the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain : The Governor has investigated the alleged increase in serious crime in Ceylon, and in February last stated that between 1897 and 1899 inclusive cases of murder and homicide had dropped 7 per cent., cases of grievous hurt 32 per cent., hurt with the knife 13 per cent., robbery 45 per cent., and cattle stealing 23 per cent.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretary for India whether, in view of the spread of cholera in the famine districts in India, he could state what was the present supply of trained nurses and doctors, and whether he would take steps, in view of the conditions which had arisen, to assist the Government of India to obtain an increased supply.

Lord G. Hamilton : I cannot state the precise number of doctors and nurses in the famine districts. During the past three years many doctors and nurses have been sent out for temporary work in India in addition to the large permanent medical and hospital establishments of the Indian Government. The Government of India are aware that any demand for additional help of this kind is promptly complied with.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

On Thursday, May 24, Mr. Herbert asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he will state whether there is any change in the situation in India as to the famine ; whether he will give the latest returns as to the total number in receipt of relief from the State, and the famine statistics with reference to the principal provinces ; whether he has any recent information as to the spread of cholera in India ; and, whether, in view of the interest in the position of affairs in India, he has information which would enable him to lay papers before Parliament dealing with the development of the famine and with the methods adopted by the Government of India to cope with it.

Lord G. Hamilton said : There is as yet no material change in the famine situation. Showers have done good in some parts, but the monsoon rains are not yet due, for the past few months a weekly telegram from the Viceroy giving the numbers on relief and the famine outlook has been published in the newspapers. According to this week's telegram the total numbers on relief were 5,607,000. These figures would have been higher but for the cholera which has attacked some of the relief camps in Bombay and in Rajpootana, and caused the workers to be dispersed. As yet, however, I have received no detailed reports on this subject. I propose to lay on the table papers showing the spread of the famine during the past six months and the steps taken to relieve distress caused thereby.

INDIAN FRONTIER OUTPOSTS.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether the proposed new cantonment at Torawari, in the Tirah Waziristan Valley, is within or outside of the statutory boundary line of British India ; what is the estimated cost of construction of the new outpost, together with the water-supply to be provided for it, and what will be the annual cost of maintaining troops there ; and has the military station at Wano or any other cantonments and outposts set up since 1893 in the Waziristan country been withdrawn since August last, or have any of the regular troops formerly stationed in the trans-frontier territory been brought back into India, in accordance with the policy of concentration on the true frontier of British India, as announced at various times during the last two years.

Lord G. Hamilton said : I am not aware of the precise significance which the hon. member attaches to the expression statutory boundary line, but the proposed new cantonment at Torawari lies well within the Durand boundary line that marks the Afghan-British frontier. No estimate can at present be given of the cost of the proposed cantonment. It has not so far been found expedient to withdraw the garrison of Wano, nor has any material reduction of the troops stationed at frontier outposts taken place since August last, but the policy indicated in the despatch of January 1895 is being steadily and continuously advanced.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Lord Stanley of Alderley has given notice of the following resolution :—That this House is of opinion that it is desirable that the Secretary of State for India should invite the Governor-General of India to restore Lord Elgin's regulations concerning the use of all cantonment churches in India and Burma, and that the allocation of the times of Divine service between the Church of England and Presbyterian worshippers should be vested in the Commander-in-Chief or the Quartermaster-General.

It is expected that on the motion for the adjournment for the Whitsuntide recess, some questions will be put to the Government regarding the position of Russia in Corea.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that numbers of money-sweating establishments have lately been set up in various parts of India for the purpose of sweating the gold coin now in circulation there, with the result that shopkeepers in Calcutta and elsewere do not take sovereigns freely, and in many cases find it necessary to keep scales to test the weight of sovereigns which have only been in circulation for a few weeks ; and, whether sovereigns which the Government of India are now issuing at post offices in payment of money orders, at the rate of one sovereign for Rs. 15 are already often deficient in weight, through having undergone the operation of sweating, with the result that hardship is caused to the poor and ignorant classes who are compelled to take sovereigns instead of rupees ; and, if so, what steps the Government of India propose to take to suppress these money sweating establishments (Monday, May 28.)

Mr. Maclean.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Having regard to the fact that the French Government in February last adopted a new import tariff which imposes increased duties on, among other articles, coffee, pepper, spices, and tea, which may tend to hamper Indian trade with France, if he can state whether it has been imposed by France in retaliation for the countervailing duties levied by India on French beetroot sugar. (Monday, May 28.)

Mr Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether he can state when he will be able to lay upon the table papers showing the spread of the famine in India during the last six months, and the steps taken to relieve the distress. (Monday, May 28.)

Mr. Lloyd Morgan.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether he will state the amount of Great Indian Peninsula Five per Cent. Guaranteed Stock held by the trustees of the sinking fund of the Dannuities on April 1,1899, Jan. 1, 1900, and May, 1, 1900, respectively. (Monday, May 28.)

Mr. Maclean.—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury : If he can now state when he will take the Indian Budget. (Monday, May 28.)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, May 23 (*Standard*).—*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* this evening in an article which evidently is highly inspired, says :—

Like the whole British nation, which offers its sincerest congratulations to the venerable Queen who has held England's sceptre for more than 62 years, the Germans will also most cordially remember the birthday of the illustrious Sovereign who is so nearly related to our own imperial family. May she continue to enjoy a prosperous reign among her loyal subjects for many years to come.

To-morrow being Ascension Day, the officers of her Majesty's Prussian Dragoon Guards celebrated the Queen's Birthday by a banquet to-day, to which the British Ambassador and his whole Staff were invited.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Cairo, May 23 (*Times*).—The Khedive will leave Alexandria for Trieste on June 2, and, after a short stay on the Continent, will arrive in England on June 21 on the Osborne. He will stay about 10 days, and will be accompanied by his brother, Prince Mahomed Ali. He will be attended, at his own request, by Sir R. Wingate, by Sir Rennell Rodd, deputed by her Majesty's Government, and Hassan Pasha Assan, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, Zeki Pasha, First Aide-de Camp, and de Martino Pasha, who leaves on Friday for England to make preparations.

The correspondent adds some remarks regarding the signs of a movement among the Mahomedans in Africa, which is undoubtedly a cause of anxiety :—

Not only Englishmen, but all Europeans, especially the French, view with apprehension the increase of fanaticism in a section of the Press of Egypt which to a certain extent is reflected in the temper of the people. This is part of a wider Mahomedan movement, which may be called Pan-Islamic. This movement identifies politics with religion even more completely than Islam has always done, and represents the relations between East and West in the light of a violent conflict between Christian and Mussulman. It has already produced a certain dangerous excitement in Egypt. I have the highest authority for stating that the Khedive is faithful to the liberal and tolerant principles which have animated his dynasty, notably his grandfather Ismail and his ancestor, Mahomed Ali, and would view with extreme displeasure any outburst of fanaticism in Egypt.

From inquiries which I have made it appears that the circulation by Alexandria missionaries of the tract "Jesus or Mahomed" among Mudirs, Sheiks, and Ulemas all over the country has caused very widespread exasperation, and in the light of such an indiscretion the Pan-Islamic movement assumes the plausible air of a necessary measure of self-defence. When such indiscretions cease the excuse for the violent tone which often disfigures the articles in certain Egyptian journals at present will be removed.

THE FRENCH NATIONALISTS AND ENGLAND.

The "Standard" correspondent writes from Paris (May 20):—

It is well known that the organs of the Nationalists coalition have, ever since the Fashoda incident, sought to create a national movement in favour of war against Great Britain. The French people having refused to listen to their incitements on the Fashoda and South African Questions, the Nationalists are now seeking to persuade their fellow countrymen that the English are determined to pick a quarrel with the French Republic with regard to Morocco. They would therefore, like to see the French Government assume an aggressive policy towards Great Britain. These tactics of the Nationalists coalition are to-day denounced most strongly by M. Yves Guyot in his journal the "Siecle." He says:—"I denounce as traitors working for the advantage of the black Internationalism (International Clericalism) those who seek to lead France into an aggression against England, for their policy can have no other result than the ruin of the country. The Jesuits never abandon their designs ; but let the French politicians beware of this new black spot on the horizon, and let them try to be neither the dupes nor the accomplices of the worst enemies of the French Republic."

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, May 20 (*Times*).—At yesterday's sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation at Buda-Pesth, Count Goluchowski completed the statement on foreign affairs which he had already made in the Austrian Budget Committee. Referring to the question which had been addressed to him as to whether an understanding existed between Austria-Hungary and Italy on the subject of Albania, his Excellency replied in the negative, adding, however, that all the Powers were in agreement as to the principle that there was to be no alteration as to the *status quo* on any point of the Balkan Peninsula without the consent of all parties. Turning to Bulgaria, the Minister said that undue importance had been attributed to recent events in the Principality.

Speaking of the protest made by the Russian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian Governments against the toll levied by Hungary at the Iron Gates, Count Goluchowski remarked that after examining their objections this country had taken up the standpoint that it could not depart from the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. No further protests had been made and the toll had been paid by all ships passing the Iron Gates.

Replying to the question as to why the decisions of the Peace Conference had not come into force, the Minister said that all the necessary measures had been taken and that the formation of the international tribunal could be proceeded with very shortly.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO STATE.

In an article dealing with the reported frontier difficulties between Germany and the Congo Free State, the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that recent geographical discoveries will in all probability do away with the possibility of dispute as to the demarcation of the frontier. It continues :—

In these circumstances the German Government and the Government of the Congo Free State entered into an agreement at Brussels on April 10, in accordance with which, after the express reservation of all rights and claims, a joint commission of four experts will be appointed to determine on the spot the exact position of Lake Kivu and the River Ruspzi. The work of the Commission is to be concluded within the space of two years, and until a final settlement is made the occupation of the territory in dispute shall continue to be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the agreement made on Nov. 23, 1889, between Commandant Bothe, of the German East Africa Administration, and Commandant Heck, of the Congo Free State. That agreement provides that Germany shall exercise the sovereignty ; that the number of the Free State troops is not to exceed the strength of the German forces ; that the Congo troops are to abstain from intervention in political matters ; and that they are to respect the administrative decrees of the German Government in respect of the disputed territory. In this position of affairs a collision between the Congo Free State troops and the German forces is regarded as out of the question ; and, indeed, no official information has been received by either Government in confirmation of the reported conflict between the Congo and the German troops.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople, May 21 :—

As the result of the exchange of views between the European Cabinets regarding the proposed increase in the Turkish import duties the Powers have agreed to formulate certain important additional conditions on which the measure might be accepted, besides those decided upon by the Ambassador on May 1, the nature of which is not yet known.

Following upon the verbal representations made on Saturday the Russian Embassy to-day presented to the Porte a Note of a serious and important character. The Note sets forth the precarious position of affairs in Armenia owing to the persecutions in certain districts which have compelled the Armenians to emigrate to Russia. Attention is also drawn to various incidents already reported, and the Porte is called upon to remedy the present state of affairs.

In conclusion the Note informs the Porte of the decision of the Russian Government to insist upon the repatriation of those Armenians, having a trade or profession, who took refuge in Russia after the great Armenian exodus.

Constantinople, May 22 (Reuter).—The United States Charge d'Affaires yesterday handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a fresh Note, couched in more precise terms than the first, insisting upon a prompt settlement of the claims of the American missionaries, but fixing no period.

THE POWERS IN MOROCCO.

DEATH OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

Tangier, May 18 (*Times*).—The Grand Vizier died on the 13th at Morocco City.

Tangier, May 20.—The Grand Vazier's death is causing no disturbances whatever.

Tangier, May 20 (Exchange Telegraph).—Haj El-Mokhtar Walid Abdullah Benhemed has been appointed Grand Vizier of Morocco.

According to intelligence from Tangier, news has been received from the interior of Morocco that a holy war is being preached to the tribes living in the vicinity of the south-eastern frontier of that country. Indeed the warriors of the tribes of Doui-Merria, Ouled-Djerrir, Beraber, and Aitatta are said to be effecting their concentration at Tuafilet.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" wrote last Friday :—

Very little surprise is felt here that matters between Morocco and France are approaching a crisis. Italy has kept herself well informed about French designs, and through her the attention of her allies has been constantly attracted to the hinterland of

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING,

ROBERTS'S ADVANCE RESUMED,

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

(Compiled from the mail papers of May 18 to 25.)

MAFEKING has at last, after a siege of seven months been relieved. On the early morning of May the 17th a British column under the command of Colonel Mahon entered the town, after fighting a stiff engagement with the investing force nine miles to the West of Mafeking, which lasted for five hours, on the 16th inst. Subsequently the combined forces of aden-Powell, Mahon and Plumer, the last-named of whom had come down from the north to assist in the relief, moved out against the Boers who stil remained in the vicinity of the town and inflicted a severe defeat upon them, scattering them in all directions, and capturing a gun.

The news of the relief of Mafeking has been received with great joy throughout the Empire. Colonel Baden-Powell has been promoted to be Major-General in recognition of his brilliant defence of the town.

Full details have also reached us this week of the determined attack made on Mafeking on the 13th inst. under the leadership of Commandant Eloff. This onslaught was, however, repulsed by the garrison, who inflicted heavy losses upon the Boers and captured Eloff and over a hundred prisoners.

Lord Roberts, in the centre field of operations, has resumed his march on Pretoria. He moved out of Kroonstad on Tuesday, the cavalry divisions having preceded him—French on his left flank and Hamilton on his right. The latter captured Heilbron on Tuesday, and on the same day General French crossed the Rhenoster River. It was expected that the Boers would make a stand here, but finding their retreat threatened they retired hurriedly.

In Natal General Buller has almost reached Laing's Nek. He has reconnoitred the passes in person, and has found them strongly held by about 7,000 Boers. His main advance has, however, been slightly delayed owing to the destruction of the railway by the enemy.

THE FINAL ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

Lord Roberts on Monday sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Kroonstad, May 21, 8-25 a.m.—Mahon reports at Jamaisda on May 15 he was followed by Boer commando from Maratsani Siding, and turned westward to avoid it.

On 13th he was attacked in thick bush, leaving 5 killed, 2 missing, and 24 wounded, including Major Mullens, Imperial Light Horse (dangerously), Captain Maxwell, Kimberley Mounted Corps (severely), and Mr. Hands, "Daily Mail" correspondent (dangerously).

The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded.

Another report has been received from Baden-Powell, dated May 13, giving the important news that before dawn on 13th a storming party 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and got into Stead and Protectorate Camp from westward along Molopo Valley, a rong musketry demonstration being made at same time along eastern front of our position.

The eastern posts closed in and stopped Boer supports following up, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while town defences stopped his further advance. His force got divided in darkness, and a strong party was put in between it, completely surrounding it. Fighting went on all day. Soon after nightfall two parties surrendered, and the other was driven out of the Staad under heavy fire. Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind, and 108 prisoners taken, including Eloff and 9 officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans are among the prisoners. Our losses were 6 men killed; wounded, Captain Singleton (slightly) and about nine men.

THE MARCH TO MAFEKING.

JUNCTION OF RELIEF FORCES.

Particulars to hand concerning the relief of Mafeking show that Colonel Plumer's men bore no inconsiderable part in the work. After a long night march the Canadian and Queensland contingents reached Colonel Plumer's camp north of Mafeking at daybreak on May 14. Within seven hours of their arrival Colonel Plumer had his column under way. As Plumer was leaving camp runners arrived with the news of the Boer defeat at Mafeking The column followed the old trail running south, and by dint of forced marching arrived at Jan Massibi at sunrise next morning. The Canadians and Queenslanders, who are dismounted, stood the test of marching long distances though heavy sand with little rest very well indeed.

As Colonel Plumer rode into Jan Massibi on the north, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Colonel Rhodes, Prince Alexander of Teck Sir John Willoughby, and others rode in from the south, and reported that Colonel Mahon with the Imperial Light Horse and the Diamond Fields Horse was within two miles. Within an hour Colonel Mahon rode in at the head of his column. With him came Messrs. Lamb and Keely, the well-known Bechuanaland farmers and traders, whose wagons, stock, and other belongings have been ruthlessly commandeered by their rebel neighbours. Many of these rebels are at present attached to different Boer commandos and are responsible for the complete destruction of their British neighbours' property.

THE FIGHT OUTSIDE THE TOWN.

The joint force which moved to make the final move on Mafeking encountered the enemy outside Mafeking about ten miles to the west. The Boers had withdrawn nearly every available fighting man from the trenches round the town, and 1,500 to 2,000 strong had taken up a strong position directly in our line of advance. We had to dislodge them, and the task was a heavy one, lasting five hours.

The greatest assistance was afforded by our guns, and the Canadians did excellent work. Only the fact that our men were born bush-fighters saved us from heavy loss. As it was we had thirty killed and wounded, while the Boers sustained severe loss. Ultimately the enemy evacuated all their positions and fled, the small investing force around the town at once raising the siege.

COMPOSITION OF THE RELIEVING FORCE

To Mr. John Stuart, of the "Morning Post," and Mr. C. E. Hands, of the "Daily Mail," we are indebted for valuable details concerning the march of Colonel Mahon's column. Mr. Hands describes it as fine a force as ever took the field. Every man was an athlete in the pink of condition; every horse, waggon, and mule was specially selected.

The composition of the force (he says) is significant and appropriate; two of the chief mounted corps are drawn from regiments which themselves have undergone the privations of a long siege and experienced the joy of relief. The Kimberley Mounted Corps is composed of the Kimberley Light Horse, with part of the Cape Police. They held Cronje away during the long seige of Kimberley. The Imperial Light Horse were besieged and relieved in Ladysmith. Both regiments, one should observe, are colonials, men accustomed to the life of the veldt, good horsemen and shots, resolute, fearless, and able to endure. It is impossible to choose between them. The Cape Police section of the Kimberley Corps includes men who have been stationed throughout Bechuanaland, and know every kopje and waterhole. The picked body of infantry from the Fusilier brigade is composed of Natal veterans who have had experience of relieving a beleaguered town, and there seems to be no limit to their marching powers.

Colonel King, who was formerly Sir A. Hunter's A. D. C., commands the Kimberley Light Horse, and Colonel Edwards the Imperial Light Horse. Both have the assistance of Imperial officers and in addition there are fine Colonial soldiers such as Colonel Peakman and Major Benrough with the Kimberley contingent. Colonel F. Rhodes is the Intelligence officer, and is assisted by Major Baden-Powell, brother of the gallant defender of Mafeking. The Horse Artillery is commanded by Major Jackson with Captain Robinson commanding the "pom-pom" battery. The transport is under the personal charge of Major Sam Weil, brother of Julius Weil, who is assisted by Sir John Willoughby. Prince Alexander of Teck is aide-de-camp to Colonel Mahon.

A MAGNIFICENT MARCH.

Colonel Mahon avoided fighting as much as possible. His object was to get to Mafeking, not to meet the enemy. There were many positions where there might have been trouble, but the column moved so swiftly and unexpectedly that the Boers had no time to organise resistance.

The Taungs garrison, consisting of a dozen zarps, were unaware of the approaching column, and sat peacefully smoking on the stoop until a squadron of the Cape Police galoped into view. They had barely time to escape to the mountains, while a telegraphist who was cycling along the street dropped in his feverish haste some copies of valuable official documents. He had, however, warned Vryburg, which the Boer officials hastily quitted on Monday. The longest march was from Gruff Puts to opposite Gunning's Store—thirty-five miles—while there were twice long night marches.

Koodoosrand was occupied by four hundred Boers and four guns. All the force except the guns was intended to oppose our passage through (says Mr. Stuart), but after being outwitted by our detour only a section was told to attack. The left flank came into action against our right advance, which was composed of Imperial Light Horse. The men behaved splendidly, and an attempt to enfilade our convoy was a miserable failure owing to the fine shooting of our guns. Our "pom-poms" closed the enemy's fire completely. Colonel Mahon's tactics have been most subtle. Again and again a Boer force posted before us found itself left several miles to the east of our right. On the night of Monday the 14th, after the fight with the Boers at Koodoosrand, the force marched twenty-two miles without water to Jan Massibi. There they met Plumer's force, in excellent fettle.

Lieutenant Watson, of the Kimberley Mounted Corps, reached Colonel Mahon at Jan Massibi, having ridden alone from Kimberley, a distance of 220 miles in five days.

It appears that although the utmost secrecy was observed regarding the despatch and composition of Colonel Mahon's flying column, the Boers knew of the British intention a week before. Mrs. George Dupass, the wife of a loyalist now in the hands of the Boers, and until our arrival kept a pri-oner in her own house and ground- at Vryburg informed Mahon of this fact. What astonished the Boers most was the swiftness of the movement.

MAJOR BADEN-POWELL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" with the Mafeking relief force, describing the fight on Sunday the 13th, says: Major Baden-Powell had a watch smashed in his pocket by a bullet, but escaped without injury. Trooper Frances, who had a record bag of 14 Boers, was shot dead. Corporal Mobberley, of the Cape Police, who was with the Maxim, behaved most pluckily, driving the ammunition cart out of action under a heavy fire. When the driver and one mule had been shot dead, he outspanned the mule and rearranged the harness for the team of five. A pet dog on the cart was also killed.

MAHON'S FIGHT OUTSIDE MAFEKING.

DRAMATIC ENTRY INTO THE TOWN.

From the correspondents of the "Times" and the "Daily News" with the Mafeking relief column We have detailed accounts of the stubborn fight Mahon and Plumer's men had with the Boer on Wednesday of last week—the day prior to the relief of the town. Colonel Mahon and Colonel Plumer advanced from Jan Massibi, 18 miles west of Mafeking in the morning, and halted at noon to water and feed the horses. Skirmishing (says the "Times" correspondent) began an hour later, and at 1-45 there was heavy fighting on our left front. Our position was on a great wave of rolling downs, excellent in itself, but having others around it equally good at the enemy's disposal. To the east of us was the Boer main position, the battlefield somewhat resembling that of Waterloo.

By 2-15 the action had become general and all arms were hotly engaged. shells from a Creusot gun posted under a tree near the Boer centre falling thickly among our convey, but without doing any damage.

Meanwhile the enemy endeavoured to envelop both our flanks, making especially determined attack against our right rear, where Major Peakman, with a portion of the Kimberley Mounted Corps, made a gallant and effectual resistance in spite of being heavily enfiladed by artillery fire and "Pom Poms."

At 3-30 a timely change of position on the part of Major Jackson's Horse Artillery compelled the withdrawal of the Creusot gun, whose situation had at last been detected. We now began to gain ground steadily, and had no longer any anxiety as to the security of our flanks. The dismounted Rhodesians and Fusiliers, advancing across the bottom, then mounted the opposite slope.

At 4-25 a general advance of Colonel Mahon's column was ordered, Colonel Plumer's force, which formed the right wing being already somewhat in front, but was checked on the extreme right by some Boers who were holding Israel Malama's farm. Major Jackson's guns were then turned on the farm, from which, however, the enemy had already begun to retreat.

By 5-30 we had pushed back the enemy about three miles. Darkness shortly after closed the battle. After a further advance for a short distance under great difficulties the column halted for a much-needed rest. We continued our march at 1 a.m., reaching the outskirts of Mafeking at 4 a.m.

The Boer artillery practice (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") was a feature of the engagement. One shell smashed an R. H. A. limber, seriously wounding Lieutenant Gray. The men nevertheless, stood pluckily to the guns, which were also well served, the pom-poms in particular doing much moral as well as effectual damage. As a seven-pounder was being conveyed in a Scotch cart to the support of our rearguard, a shell burst underneath the cart, upsetting the gun, but nobody was hurt.

THE CAPTURE OF A BOER GUN.

The correspondents of the "Daily Mail" in Mafeking describe the entry of the relieving force. Colonel Mahon's determination to enter the town by the brilliant moonlight proved a complete success. The Boers were as tired as our troops were, and never guessed that an attempt would be made to force an entry till the morning, so their surprise was complete. By five in the morning the force was safely lodged on the polo ground, including a large convoy of many fine cattle. The enthusiasm in the town knew no bounds.

With daylight our artillery moved out to shell the Boers' laager, the guns being supported by mounted troops. The Boers soon fled in the greatest confusion, but we followed and caused them much loss, and in addition captured one five-pounder gun.

The armoured train and a detachment of men pushed out to Game Tree Fort, the scene of the great unsuccessful sortie at the close of December, but the Boers evacuated it and escaped. On the east we drove the enemy from their trenches towards the Transvaal, and caught up the retreating Boers, of whom several were captured.

Returning from the pursuit of the Boers, which the exhaustion of their horses rendered partially ineffective, the formal entry into the town was made at noon on Thursday. The force comprised detachments of the Imperial Light Horse, the Canadian Artillery, the Queenslanders, the Diamond Field Horse, the Rhodesian Regiment, the Kimberley Light Horse, the R.H.A., and the Cape Police, with Colonel Mahon Colonel Plumer, Colonel Rhodes, Colonel Edwards Colonel King, Prince Alexander of Teck, Sir John Willoughby, and Majors Gifford, Baden-Powell, and Rogers, also entered the town, bringing with them six 12-pounder and three mountainguns. Colonel Baden-Powell accompanied them. The garrison lined the streets and the market square to receive them. An address of welcome was presented in the market square, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen and the commanders.

ELOFF'S ATTEMPT TO STORM THE TOWN.

Lieutenant Eloff's attempt to rush Mafeking occurred on Saturday (May 12,) not on the Sunday (May 13) as has been stated in the official despatches. The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a telegram dated the 13th, gives the following graphic account of the fight:—

Lieutenant Eloff has for some time been menacing Mafeking with the prospects of what he and his bolder comrades were going to do. To-day he fell into one of the various traps which we have left open for him for months.

At four o'clock in the morning the enemy, who had evidently been much strengthened during the last few days, made a feint of attacking on the eastern side of the town with a large force, which during the night had crept along the river, under the guidance of reble natives who chose the most crafty detours managed to pass into the Barolong location. This they burned, the natives' huts blazing fiercely for nearly a mile in length.

THE BOERS SURROUNDED.

Then, finding themselves unopposed, the leader of the enemy shouted, "Hurrah! come out, you skulkers; to-day we take Mafeking." Instantly another man behind called out, "Run, run! here are the rooineks." Nearly all turned and fled, in spite of the leader's piteously crying out, "Come back, come back! Allmachtig we are surrounded." They were.

Captain Marsh, of the Protectorate Regiment, at once opened fire from the fort on either side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, who, true to their usual tactics, kept well in the rear, but driving the vanguard of about 150 men, who were apparently for the most part Portuguese, Germans, and French, into the native location which they had burned.

The enemy here broke into two parties, one being penned up in a stone cattle kraal, and the other hemmed in a hollow behind a kopje, but inside our outer defences. Here they were cornered, having no water and little food.

Meanwhile, however, the enemy had been active in another direction. A strong party, who were estimated at 500, ran round outside the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. There they surprised and after sharp fighting, captured Lieutenant Colonel Hore, Captain Singleton, and Veterinary Surgeon Denlop Smith, who for a time were penned up with about forty of the enemy in the offices of the British South African Protectorate.

This position, two, was covered by our western forts.

Captain Gordon Wilson, aide-de-camp to Colonel Baden-Powell, went with a white flag to ask the Boers to surrender, but they refused. Fighting was accordingly resumed, and went on interruptedly for some hours, the Boers, as we could see, losing heavily. Ultimately the hammering told. Two parties of the enemy surrendered, and one managed to make its way out. We recovered our men who were captured. Our losses are under twenty. They include Hoole, the head gaoler, who was killed by a fragment of a shell in the gaol and Hazlerigg of the Cape Police, who recently got some despatches out of the town in a very daring way, and Sergeant Malley, of the Protectorate Regiment, both wounded, while one of the town guards is missing. Mr. Angus Hamilton, of the London "Times," is missing, but may turn up.

CAPTURE OF ELOFF AND FOREIGN MERCENARIES.

In a message sent the following day (Sunday) he same correspondent supplements his previous message. About four o'clock on the Saturday the last Cattle Kraal surrenders. Some got away, but twenty-five were marched into town and lodged in gaol. After dark loose in the B. S. A. Police office tried to rush out. Some got away (says the correspondent), but we knocked over about a dozen, and the remainder—sixty—surrendered. We marched them to the Masonic Hall. They are principally French, German, and Portuguese. Among them is Sarai Eloff. Kruger's nephew, who cursed the Queen at the Johannesburg national race meeting and was punished by being promoted. We also secured Counts de Bremont, French, and Von Weiss, German. The total prisoners taken is 113.

We find now they were guided by two deserters, rebels, Hay and Bolton. One of our men named Mattushek was asked to surrender. He replied, "Never." They at once shot him through the head.

At the enemy's request we have handed over their dead. One of their men was discovered by the Cape boys under Corporal Dick Rowlands. He called out, "Don't fire, I'm a Dutchman. I want to surrender." A man was sent to take the rifle. The Boer held it as if going to give it up, but when he came close he fired through the man's breast.

BETWEEN THE GREAT ASSAULT AND THE RELIEF.

Mafeking, May 16.—Since our victory on Saturday everything has been abnormally quiet. The Boers spent Sunday and Monday searching for their killed and carrying back wounded men. Over twenty bodies have been recovered. Over seventy of the enemy are missing. It is probable that the river will have to be dragged and the neutral zone searched before the full extent of the Boer loss is discovered.

The Boer prisoners, more especially the Frenchmen, grumble a good deal about their food. They get the same ration as ourselves. We have written to tell Snyman that if he cares to send them food they may have it.

May 17 (morning).—Relief at last. At half-past seven last night Major Karri Davis and eight men of the Imperial Horse entered the town. At daybreak this morning the enemy impudently opened fire upon the town with a five-pounder.—Reuter.

BADEN-POWELL GIVING UP THE BOER WOUNDED.

Pretoria, May 21.—Reuter's correspondent with the Boer forces on the western border reports that on Sunday last Colonel Baden-Powell was sending all the Federal wounded out Mafeking. It was expected that the Boer hospital and ambulance would also be returned.

In the engagement on the 12th inst. General Delarey had driven the relief force out of the Malpo River, and had it not been for a blunder on the part of one of the Federal officers the force would have been cut off.—Reuter.

The Boer explanation as to the relief of Mafeking is very "thin." There was no engagement with the relief forces on the 12th, the day on which Eloff made his unsuccessful attempt to storm the town. On the 13th the Boers attempted to check Mahon's column, but not at the Malopo. The fight on the 16th, however, took place partly on the banks of that River. The Pretoria telegram indicates that General Delarey was in command of a separate force to that under Snyman.

GENERAL HUNTER AND THE MAFEKING RELIEF FORCE.

The organisation of the Mafeking relief force was the work of General Sir Archibald Hunter. On the morning before the little force started from Kimberley, General Hunter wrote to Colonel Mahon, and said, "This is the most dashing exploit of the war. Every man in the column is specially selected," and added that he wished it God-speed. The column marched 277 miles fought two actions one of them lasting five hours, in 12 days, through what is practically a water-less country.

QUEENSLAND BUSHMEN'S MAGNIFICENT RECKLESSNESS.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent with Colonel Mahon's force, describing the fight before the town was relieved, says;—The Queensland Bushmen, who on Monday marched twenty-eight miles in twenty-two hours advanced with magnificent recklessness. They fortunately escaped the Boer shell fire, which was very heavy. The enemy were using five guns two 12-pounders, two 9-pounders, and a pom-pom"—but they missed the Queenslanders always.

Our loss was about thirty.—Lieutenant Holland was killed and Major Bird wounded.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Reuter's correspondent in Mafeking, telegraphing on May 11, says:—

I had an interview with Colonel Baden-Powell this morning. It was a bright and sunny morning, such as only the uplands of Bechuanaland know. The enemy had touched us up a bit with their 16-pounder and high velocity smaller field-gun. Nobody was hurt and nothing happened. I had breakfasted on horse-sausage and tinned chipped potatoes. I felt satisfied though by no means full. Colonel Baden-Powell I discovered on the verandah. His sketch-book lay ready to hand near his camp bedstead, and his revolver and field-glasses were hanging at the head of it. I also noticed a small pile of letters which he had just finished writing.

"Well," he said, cheerily, in answer to my inquiry, "you want me?" "Yes, sir," I replied; "I should like to have an interview."

The Colonel sat down in an easy chair, and, pointing to another, said: "Now, how shall we begin?"

"I should like to know about food and ammunition."

"Well" said the Colonel, "one does not want to go into minute details about that. We have plenty of both to last until we are relieved. I have no anxiety on that score at all."

"Now, sir," continued Reuter's correspondent, "here is rather a dangerous question. There are one or two persons in the town who think you are not doing as much as you might to hurry on the relief."

The Colonel replied, "Yes, I know; but no one would be more glad to meet the relief column this afternoon than I. Of course, it is not much use rushing things. My great endeavour is to prevent the officers of the relief force from endeavouring to rush into the place before they are ready and strong enough to do so. It would be better to make certain of relief in two months' time than to be beaten in an attempt at relief in one." After a moment's pause, as though to recall old memories, B.-P. remarked, "You remember it was said in the old days in Zululand that the natives called me, curiously enough, 'Umbiala Panzi,' 'Umbiala Panzi' means 'a man who does not rush things.'"

"Well now, with regard to the many pleasant things that have been said about us by the newspapers at home?"

The Colonel's face brightened. "You have no idea what the praise of the English people has done for the garrison. The knowledge that the whole Empire is watching with appreciation the good fight which they have fought has been worth an extra pound's rations per day to the garrison. It has helped to encourage the good feeling which has existed throughout the siege between everybody, and which has made men pull together under a tremendous strain."

"Now you as a military man what do you think of the conduct of the civilians during the seige?"

"Well, I have been particularly impressed by their devotion and loyalty. It was very difficult to persuade the civilians of the necessity of submitting to martial law. He does not like it, and doesn't understand it. We had our little differences in the beginning, but when once martial law was explained and everyone clearly realised what it meant, there was the most loyal acceptance of the military administration, and in the latter days of the sieze, although the hardships have been greater there has not been any trouble at all. This is the more pleasing because the civilians are all citizens of a Free Colony, accustomed to governing themselves. The devotion of the nurses and of the women generally has been most marked."

"Now, Colonel," I said, "just one last thing. There has been a good deal said about yourself by the newspapers and the English public. They have sent you more than one message. We pressmen are the plenipotentiaries of the people. Can you not give me a message to send the people of England?"

The Colonel looked embarrassed.

"Well," he replied, "you see these chaps have got an exaggerated idea of the importance of my personality. Whereas I look upon myself as the figure-head of the good ship Mafeking. It has been her stout canvas and the shape of her brave hull that has really shoved the ship along, and brought her safely through her stormy cruise; so whenever I read the nice things people say about me I take it that they said them to me much as I am the head of the representatives of the garrison. Anything more?"

"No, sir, thank you."

As I stepped out again into the winter sunshine I heard the "click-click" of the Colonel's type-writer. He was at work again at once.

THE BOERS' FEAR OF BADEN-POWELL.

The "Times" has received a telegram, dated Durban, May 22, from the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, who was its correspondent at Lobatsi at the outbreak of hostilities and was shortly afterwards captured by the Boers, by whom he was recently released after seven months' detention at Pretoria. Mr. Hofmeyr says:—

A high Government official informed me that Mr. Kruger dreads invasion from the west. "We are done for then," said he; "we can cope with the English on the east and south, but we have not enough men for the west." The official said further that the Government will detain Reuter's if the guns can be brought back and enough men can be got together, for Pretoria demands a tremendous garrison. From the west the road is almost open, and it is believed that not enough men will rally on that side. The Boers have a superstitious dread of Colonel Baden-Powell. Many of them have said to me, "If he gets out we are done for." Well, he is free now.

The War Office announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased to promote Colonel Baden-Powell to the rank of major-general.

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON OCCUPIES HEILBRON.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Honings Spruit, May 22, 3-40 p.m.—Ian Hamilton reached Heilbron this morning after series of engagements with Boer force under Commandant Christopher De Wet, who is retiring before him.

Broadwood has captured 15 Boer waggons. There have been 75 casualties in Hamilton's force upto yesterday evening.

We marched here this morning.

Heilbron, May 22.—General Ian Hamilton's division entered this town to-day. There was no opposition. Commandant De Wet, with 4,000 men, was posted on an adjacent hill, but retired on our approach.

We captured 15 waggons and some prisoners.

Mr. Steyn left on Sunday. His destination is unknown.

A rearguard action was fought on the 20th, our casualties numbering 50.—Reuter.

STEYN FLIES TO FRANKFORT.

The special correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing from Heilbron on Tuesday, says:—We have been fighting since Sunday, on which day three Divisions started to sweep the country as far as Bethlehem. On Monday the Boers attacked us in the rear, but were driven off, and to-day, after a slight rear-guard action General Broadwood arrived with his cavalry in front of the town. The railway to the west was held by a commando; but General Broadwood attacked without hesitation, and drove the enemy headlong, capturing 13 wagons and a number of prisoners.

The burghers are hastening to surrender their arms. Mr. Steyn is at Frankfort, to the east of this place.

BOTHA IN COMMAND OF THE BOERS AT RHENOSTER.

Capetown, May 23.—The Boers opposing Lord Roberts at Rhenoster are under Commandant General Botha, whose intentions are uncertain.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—The enemy, who number 12,000, mostly Transvaalers, under the command of General Botha, are entrenched to the north of the Rhenoster River. They have fifteen cannon and Long Toms with them. The enemy's cannon are chiefly posted to the west of the railway, and they have a waggon laager on the east side.

The "Chronicle's" correspondent says General Hutton is east of the railway. The Seventh Division is marching on Leeuwkuil.

There are wholesale desertions from the Free State commandoes at Rhenoster River. The Transvaalers at the outposts fire upon the escaping Free Staters, but the latter are desperate. There will probably be bloodshed between the Transvaal men and their quondam allies.

Commandant De Wet is still parleying, and it is believed that the surrender of himself and his followers is assured.

THE ENEMY TREKKING TO THE VAAL.

FRENCH AT PROSPECT.

Rhenoster River, May 23.—The Boers have evacuated their position here, and are reported to be trekking straight to the Vaal, announcing on the way their intention of fighting to the death. About two miles of the railway have been completely destroyed by the enemy.

General French is now at Prospect, a point on the railway about five miles to the north. General Hamilton is also co-operating.

The opinion generally prevails that Lord Robert's force will reach Pretoria as fast as it can march.

Natives report that two guns are buried in the bed of the river. The weather is cool.—Central News.

THE MENACE TO THE MINES.

Paris, May 23.—The "Matin" says it has absolute authority for the statement that Johannesburg is already well fortified, the Boers having prepared a strong system of defence, the works for which include the Witwatersrand mines. Continuing, the journal says: "The destruction of the mines appears a futile proceeding, for it can have no influence upon the progress of the campaign. From the point of view of doing damage to the enemy it would have illusory results. Even if the whole Boer army were to go down into the workings it could not do any damage that could not be easily repaired, and if the destruction is confined to the surface equipment it has been calculated that the cost of replacing that equipment would not in most cases represent more than a half-year's dividend."—Reuter.

REVERSE TO BETHUNE'S HORSE.

AMBUSHED BY BOERS.—

The War Office on Tuesday received the following despatch from General Buller:—Newcastle, May 22, 8 a.m.—I have received the following from Colonel Bethune:—

"May 21.—While on the march to Newcastle yesterday one of my squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry was ambushed by the Boers about six miles south-west of Vryheid. Very few escaped. Lieutenants, Lansum and Capel are among the missing. Captain Earl de la Warr slightly wounded in the leg. Total casualties about 66. I have returned to Nqutu for supplies, and will march to-morrow for Newcastle via Dundee."

I detached Colonel Bethune with about 500 men from Dundee on the 17th with instructions to march by Vauts Drift, and to show his force in Nqutu, which was reported evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the magistrate and civil establishment of the district. He was to rejoin me at Newcastle afterwards.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—Colonel Bethune had been informed that there were no Boers at Vryheid, and as that route was nearer than via Dundee he resolved to go that way and keep the enemy on the run.

Eesquadron, under Captain Goff, of the 3rd Dragoons, led the way, and being in a hurry to make Vryheid before dark, got too far ahead of the main body, and walked into a trap. The Boers were in strong force with Maxims, which moved the men down. Seeing that there was no chance of retiring the men fought up to twenty yards of the Boers' rifles. Five officers and sixty-three men were killed and wounded. Earl De La Warr behaved with great brave, carrying despatches.

Captain Goff and Lieutenant Lanham and McLaughlin were killed and Lieutenants Capel taken prisoner, after giving his horse to a wounded man.

Colonel Bethune ordered a retirement, which was excellently carried out. The force consisted of five squadrons of Bethune's, two 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and two Maxims. It is feared that Earl De La Warr, who was wounded, has been taken prisoner.

Durban, Wednesday, 8 p.m.—The news of the disaster to Colonel Bethune's force has created great consternation here. The H Squadron, which suffered most severely, consisted chiefly of colonial scouts who were disbanded after their ineffective operations in Zululand. The column was raised at Durban, and the other squadrons are partially composed of Rand men, the remainder being Durban and Verulam sharpshooters connected with the best colonial families.

This was the first serious engagement of Bethune's force. They had been kept practically inactive during the whole of the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, and were understood to be General Buller's first line of reserve. The precise duties of the column were to watch the Boers at the Pomeroy end of the Biggarsberg, and Bethune's men moved simultaneously with the advance of General Buller's troops. Colonel Bethune occupied the chief strategic position on Helpmakaar Nek, and thus enabled Sir Redvers Buller's force to proceed with but slight resistance.

On arrival at Nqutu the force found that place to have been evacuated, and it was while proceeding from Nqutu to Vryheid that the enemy were first encountered. The Boers were probably the commando which had been holding Nqutu and terrorising the inhabitants for so long, and was largely composed of Natal and Zululand rebels. The H Squadron, which had been leading and was a considerable distance away from the main body, walked into a cleverly devised Boer ambush. A heavy fire from Maxims was at once poured on our men, and before they had recovered from their surprise or could return the fusillade about half the squadron had fallen. The remainder rallied, and afterwards retreated in good order on the main column.—Central News.

HOW THE MEN WERE TRAPPED.

Dundee, May 23.—A party of Bethune's Horse fell into an ambuscade at Scheep rs Nek, between Dundee and Vryheid, last Sunday. Sixty-six were killed and wounded, and only three escaped.—Reuter.

Newcastle, Undated (Dundee, May 23.—The squadron, which suddenly found itself surrounded, fought for a time, but the enemy's fire completely encircling them finally forced them to surrender. Lieutenants Langham and Capel were captured, and Captain Goff was killed. Lieut. Langham is stated to be the Mr. Langham who was chairman of the branch of the South African League at Krugersdorp, and who was outspoken and influential over the Boers before he left the Transvaal.

Mr. Bosman, the Dutch minister here has been made a prisoner of war. He wrote to General Buller during the Boer occupation, signing his letter, "Newcastle, Z.A.R.," Thirty-nine rebels in all are now imprisoned here.—Reuter.

ROBERTS' MASTERLY MOVEMENTS.

BOER RETREAT FROM THE RHENOSTER.

THEY ARE MANŒUVRED OUT OF A SPLENDID POSITION.

THE GENERAL'S DAILY WORK.

Rhenoster River, May 24.

ONCE again the Boers have taken up a magnificent position, and once again they have evacuated it without firing a shot, thanks to the strategy which invariably puzzles their outposts.

The movement destined to drive the enemy back to the Vaal was commenced by Gen. Ian Hamilton on our right, while Gen. French, with Gen. Porter's and Gen. Dickson's Cavalry Brigades, made a wide detour, having as its objective Prospect, on the line of the Boer rear. Every point was occupied exactly as Lord Roberts had intended. Hamilton occupied Heilbron yesterday, while French also reached his appointed destination.

But the Boers now fight always with one eye on their rear, and as soon as General French's movement became apparent the whole Boer army, although occupying a splendid position, fled incontinently, without waiting for the advent of Gen. Pole-Carew's and Gen. Tucker's divisions advancing respectively east and west of the railway, along which they had marched in fine style.

Such briefly are all the doings of Lord Roberts' army during the last few days, but the splendid marching of the infantry deserves special mention.

An examination of the enemy's position proves that, whatever the Boers say, it was evidently their firm intention to hold it. Along the steep sides of the south bank of the river are a series of cunningly constructed rifle pits, resembling those made by them at Paardeberg. Near the railway are three small rocky kopjes, all topped with sangars skilfully arranged to command a wide field of fire. The whole length of the line of defence exceeded 11 miles and natives report that the Boers had over 30 guns posted along it. This perhaps, is an exaggeration, but a great number of gun emplacements have certainly been blasted in the rock, and two 6-inch Creusots, stationed on a ridge at least two miles behind the kopjes previously mentioned, commanded the country for a distance of seven miles. Before we advanced the Boers burnt patches of the grass, the ranges of which were carefully taken. An order was, therefore, passed along our line for the troops to avoid these black patches.

The Free Staters were forced to accompany the Transvaalers in the retreat. President Steyn is stated to have represented to them that Lord Roberts' original proclamation had been rescinded, and that now all who surrendered would be sent to St. Helens. It is certain that they are unwilling to continue the fight. The rearguard of the Boer forces was formed by a Russian commando, was looted freely everything were taking.

The destruction of the railway line for about a mile on either side of the Rhenoster River is most complete. Every 20 yards dinamite cartridges have been exploded, bursting rails apart and damaging the permanent way. The bridge is a complete wreck The banks of the river are steep, and there are signs of an old deviation route. A construction train has arrived from Kroonstad, but the repairing of the line will occupy a week.

All refugees who have arrived in camp agree that further fighting is unlikely. One or two declare that there is dissension among the Transvaal forces, and that a strong anti-Kruger party has arisen, while Gen. Delarey has openly declared a continuance of the war to be absurd and ridiculous. Gen. Louis Botha was in command here, but he is stated to have been recalled urgently to Pretoria two days before our advance, leaving Commandant Lemmer in command.

I picked up a recent copy of the "Standard and Digger's News" in Botha's camp, which shows that the attitude of that journal has considerably altered.

No evidence is yet available as to whether the Transvaalers are taking up a position on the Vaal. Native reports indicate that it is possible a number of the enemy are returning to their farms.

One of the most striking features of our advance has been the wonderful energy displayed by Lord Roberts. Every morning he is up before daybreak, and rides hard till the afternoon. Wherever he halts he at once has himself placed in connection with the telegraph, and receives and answers telegrams. In spite of all this hard work he looks in splendid health.

The transport arrangements are admirable both men and horses receiving full rations. The whole force is in first rate spirits, and the health of the men is excellent.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAFEKING.

OCTOBER 15, 1899—May 16, 1900.

I.

Once again, banners, fly!
Clang again, bells, on high,
Sounding to sea and sky
Longer and louder
Mafeking's glory with
Kimberley, Ladysmith,
Of our unconquered kith
Prouder and prouder.

II.

Hemmed in for half a year,
Still with no succour near,
Nor word of hope to cheer
Wounded and dying,
Fevered, and foiled of sleep
By the fierce cannon's leap,
They still, still vowed to keep
England's Flag flying.

III.

Nor was their mettle shown
By male and strong alone,
But, as intrepid grown,
Fragile and tender,
Without or fear or sign,
Echoed the brave old cry,
"We, too, would rather die,
Die than surrender."

IV.

As pressed the foe more near,
Only with naked spear,
Ne'er knowing what to fear,
Parley, or blench meant,
Forward through shot and shell
While still the foremost fell,
They with resistless yell,
Stormed his intrenchment.

V.

Then, when hope dawned at last,
And fled the foe, aghast
At the relieving blast
Heard in the melly.—
O our stout stubborn kith!
Kimberley, Ladysmith,
Mafeking, wedded with
Lucknow and Delhi!

VI.

Sound for them martial lay!
Crown them with battle-bay,
Both those who die I, and they
'Gainst death could wrestle;
Powell of endless fame,
All, all with equal claim,
And of the storied name,
Gallant young Cecil!

VII.

Long as the waves shall roll,
Long as Fame guards her scroll,
And men through heart and soul
Thrill to true glory,
Their deed, from age to age,
Shall voice and verse engage,
Swelling the splendid page
Of England's Story!

ALFRED AUSTIN

Llanvihangel Court, Abergavenny, May 19.

THE SEIZURE OF AMMUNITITION OFF MUSCAT.

LORD JUSTICE A. L. SMITH, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, and Lord Justice Romer gave judgment on May 24, in the case of Fracis, Times and Co. v. Carr, on an appeal by the plaintiffs from the judgment of Mr. Justice Grantham after the trial with a special jury. The plaintiffs, a firm of merchants trading in the East, sued the defendant, Capt. Carr, R.N., who was in January 1898 in command of H.M.S. Lapwing in or near the Persian Gulf, for damages for the seizure of ammunition belonging to the plaintiffs, on board the Beluchistan in the Persian gulf. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams read the judgment of the Court, which decided that the decision in the Court at Muscat did not constitute a judgment "in rem." The Court also held that to maintain a good action in the Court in this country the act complained of must be wrongful, and in the present case the act complained of was not at the date of shipment wrongful—it all events, it did not constitute an action wrong in the Court of Muscat. The fact that the plaintiff had no locus of the proceedings in the Court of Muscat,

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN COREA.

THE Tokio correspondent of the *Times* wrote on April 11:—

Russia's recent activity in Corea caused much uneasiness in Japan, and, though the crisis seems to have passed for the present without any serious consequences, it has left an impression which certainly cannot be expected to promote good feeling between the two empires. After her failure to accomplish her purpose at Masampho last year, Russia could scarcely have been expected to accept defeat and abstain from further efforts. Masampho is probably the finest harbour on the south coast of Corea, and one of the finest in the world. If Russia wants a port in Corean waters, she could scarcely find a more suitable place. And that she does want a port must be considered axiomatic. Without a naval station on the Corean coast her line of communications between Vladivostock and Liao-tung is incomplete, it could be cut at any moment by Japan. Hence, from the moment that the peninsula of the Regent's sword passed under Russian tenure it became quite certain that, if strategical considerations had any weight in St. Petersburg, Corea would be the scene of enterprises such as that witnessed last year at Masampho and recently at Mokpho. The Masampho essay was strictly legitimate. M. Pavloff confined himself to a proposal for the purchase of a lot of land within the space—150 acres—appropriated for a foreign settlement. Had the Russian Minister remained in Seoul to superintend the completion of the bargain no hitch could have occurred. But he left Corea *en route* for home without carrying the transaction to the point considered essential in the East—namely, payment of bargain money. It is alleged that he did not even come to any agreement with the owners of the land, but that he relied solely on a verbal intimation conveyed to the local officials. They, however, after his departure, treated the matter in such a perfunctory manner that some enterprising Japanese subjects were able to step in and purchase the land definitely from its owners. Thus, when M. Pavloff returned, the coveted lots had passed into the possession of men who were either indisposed to part with them or dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Russian Minister. Not unnaturally an attempt was made by the latter to hold the Corean Government responsible. But the Corean Government showed unusual determination. It intimated that, if Russia had any proposal to make, the Japanese were the proper addressees, since they had acquired the title to the land by legitimate methods, and Corea had neither the right nor the power to displace them.

Of course Russia was not content. She considered that she had a grievance out of which some capital could be made, and she importunately pressed a claim for a suitable lot of land elsewhere by way of compensation. During some months this claim remained in the region of generalities; it was not a definitely localised demand, and probably for that reason people in Japan did not take a very serious view of it. There was simply an uneasy feeling of electricity in the air; a feeling which was accentuated when the Japanese saw that England's hands were full in South Africa, for then had a spasm of apprehension lest the removal of the great restraining force might release some elements of mischief in the vicinity of Corea. Things remained quiet, however, until March, when suddenly Russia, at first apparently, of precedence to Corea from a vague text, gave definite shape to her demand, and asked for a lease of a considerable tract of land outside treaty limits at Masampho. If the south coast of Corea could be purchased 200 or 300 miles further north, it is possible that the Japanese might not object seriously to the acquisition of a port there by Russia. But, inasmuch as the Corean shore-line is within sight of Tsushima, a part of Japan's dominions, she must of necessity regard the establishment of a Russian naval station in Corea as an event of capital importance. In fact, it is scarcely possible that she should submit to anything of the kind without a supreme struggle. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, adopted at once a very decided tone. He addressed to Corea a communication which left no doubt that the Japanese Government could not be a consenting party to the proposed arrangement and that, if Corea yielded, she must be prepared for additional demands dictated by the interests of other Powers without any reference to her own convenience.

It was pretty plain, of course, that the Seoul Ministry could only refuse. Russia was not going to draw the sword for the purpose of enforcing a purely arbitrary application not based on even the shadow of a pretext. Nothing was needed but firmness, and Japan managed to infuse a little of that quality into Corea. Possibly Russia had no very serious intentions. Indeed it was significant that the Japanese Press showed comparatively little alarm, and did not from the first seem disposed to attach capital importance to the incident. At all events, Russia showed a conciliatory spirit. She consented to waive her claim for extra-settlement land at Masampho, and to substitute an application for a lot near Mokpho; not indeed within the settlement, but still within the ten-*li* limits fixed by the Anglo-Corean Treaty. That was an absolute abandonment of her original position since, under the most-favoured-nation clause, either she or any other Treaty Power had an unquestionable right to acquire land at the place indicated in her second proposal. In short, the Russian Government agreed to lay aside a demand which went altogether beyond treaty privilege and to substitute in its place a proposal in strict accord whith existing conventions. But it could scarcely have been expected that her compliance would extend quite so far. To "save her face" she added a request that Corea should give an absolute guarantee not to alienate Koje, or any part of it, to any foreign Power whatever. Koje is one of two large islands lying on either side of Douglas Inlet, which forms the entrance to Masampho Harbour. Any power holding possession of Koje would absolutely dominate the harbour. When the Masampho settlement was measured a question arose as to whether the ten-*li* treaty limit within which foreigners may acquire real property, should be measured over water as well as over land, or over land only. No definite verbal decision appears to have been arrived at, but rumour says that a practical settlement was reached, since certain Japanese subjects were permitted to acquire land on Koje. At all events, Russia framed her consolation clause on the above lines—an innocent-looking clause, since it seemed to veto territorial enterprises on her own part as well as on the part of other nations. But every one knows how these guarantees are now interpreted. They signify a sphere of influence. If Corea consented to give the required guarantee there could be little doubt that Russia would by-and-by claim the inclusion of Koje within her own sphere. The Seoul Government, however, is holding out, and may possibly be allowed to take refuge in a general declaration that there is no intention of alienating any part of the empire, whether Koje Island or elsewhere. But even though these "excursions and alarums" on Russia's part produce no tangible result at the time being, they cannot fail greatly to augment Japan's feeling of uneasiness. Her northern neighbour's activity begins to wear a sinister aspect. If Russia was not sure that the "psychological moment" had arrived for getting what she wants in Korea, she would certainly have done better to abstain from action which serves only to deepen Japan's distrust.

With regard to the recent Russian coup at Masampho, Corea, the harbour of which has been described by an English admiral to be unsurpassed in its value as a port, Japan quite understood last year that the action of Russia was being planned. The Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company were asked to expedite the delivery of the battleship 'Asahi,' the one which, unfortunately, went aground at Southsea, and she was pushed ahead with all possible speed. Owing to her mishap some two months longer than was anticipated will pass, before she joins the Mikado's Fleet. It was well known also that Russia has been making strenuous efforts to get coal, though Japan here has little less than the monopoly. The latter has also the advantage of being able to separate the two squadrons of the Russian fleet in these waters, Japan, too, has well fortified the coast facing Corea, and her railways have been built from the strategic standpoint. Her transport service by sea is perfect, and based upon experiences gained in her late war with China. Japanese statesmen according to the "Morning Leader's" "semi-official information," are unanimous in declaring that even though it means war, Japan will prevent Russian aggression in Corea. And unless Britain is prepared to see Russia tear up the agreement she made with us in 1885, she must back up Japan, with whom Russia made a similar bargain to respect Corea's territorial integrities three years ago.

As an instance of what the Telegraph can accomplish in India the "Pioneer" mentions the recent signalling of a long message from Bombay to Rangoon. It was automatically "translated," in the old sense of the word, at two intervening stations, but there was only one actual signalling operation. This was a most creditable performance, and telegraphists in England, with their short distances, should note what long-distance signalling over land lines really means. In connection with the use of the Wheatstone automatic instrument we may state that there will be no immediate extension of the system, as the necessary apparatus cannot be supplied, just now, in sufficient quantity by English manufacturers. It would seem that all metal work, whether for railways or for general use, is in great demand in the Western markets, and India has to wait patiently for her supplies. This will we hope result in more manufactories being started in this country, where there is a constant and increasing demand for iron, steel, brass and copper in various forms. If India could become self-supporting in this matter of the metals it would be an immense advantage.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

IN the House of Commons, on May 22, Sir E. Sassoon called attention to the subject of the cable telegraph of the empire, and moved that it was desirable to hold an inquiry with regard to the commercial and strategic defects of the present system. Referring to the recent failures that had occurred in the transmission of message from the Cape just when it was most desirable that there should be no interruption of communication, he affirmed that the Associated Cable Companies had laid themselves open to a charge of dereliction of duty at the most critical hour of the country's need, and he asked whether any remonstrance had been addressed to the companies by the Government. Discussing the comercial aspect of the question, he showed that the earnings of the African companies had exceeded the amount which the late Sir J. Pender declared would constitute a remunerative revenue, and he insisted that they ought to have reduced their tariffs accordingly. Criticising the arrangements between the Indian Government and the Indo-European company, he said:—

The extraordinary part of the whole thing was that one of the greatest delinquents appeared to be the Indian Government, because, while their delegate at the International Telegraph Conference of 1896 made strenuous efforts to obtain a reduction on what was universally considered a prohibitive tariff, and while those attempts were signally defeated by the opposition of the Eastern Company (on the admission of the Indian Government themselves), their own cable which runs from Kurrachee to Bushire and Fao and their land lines from Bushire to Teheran had remained a stumbling-block to that cheaper tariff which their own delegate advocated at the conference. So that in this year of grace the House witnessed the odd spectacle of that Government charging 14 times as much from Fao to Kurrachee as was charged for a word passing over identically the same length of submarine cable from England to Gibraltar, (Cheers.) How did the House think these important issues were decided at the conference? According to the cable mileage of each nation? Not a bit of it. Why, simply by each State there represented having equal voting powers. (Laughter.) So that we, who owned and controlled nearly seven-eighths of the total cable mileage of the globe—to be more correct, 192,000 as against 137,000—and no less than 308,000 miles of land lines—we had exactly the same voting power as States of the calibre of Roumania, Venezuela, and Luxemburg possessing no cables at all and an insignificant proportion of land lines. (Cheers.) Not a very brilliant sort of arrangement, by which the predominant partner was lugubriously outvoted and its influence was no greater than that of the pettiest of States. He asked why it was that they had agreed to tie their hands to the enormous prejudice of that community whose interests were committed to their care. There joint-purse arrangement seemed to his mind one of the most uncanny combinations that ever germinated in the mind of man. The effect of it was that, while it poured money into the coffers of the Russian Government through the Indo-European line (which was officially pledged to Russia), while it helped Australian rates, and while it brought grist to the mill of the associated companies, the people on whose behalf the arrangement was ostensibly entered into—Indians and Anglo-Indians—appeared to be left out in the cold. Would the noble lord or his representative say when that arrangement was determinable? He found that the Indian cable earned 85 per cent. of the whole amount earned by the Indian Telegraph Department, and that department had been earning close upon seven per cents., after paying over about £13,000 a year to the cable companies. The gross earnings of the Indian cable were £104,000 yearly. Assuming the gross value of cables at £200 a mile—a very liberal estimate—a new line would cost about £240,000, so that the House would see that the cable earned no less than 50 per cent. annually. Despite the fact that a modification of rate formed one of the most conspicuous planks in the platform adopted by the Viceroy of India now some two years ago, despite an offer of reduction made by the Eastern Company a year ago, there had appeared no balm in Gilead. The charge to India remained 4s. per word, and to Australia—about double the distance—it was equally 4s. a word. This anomaly had wide reaching consequences, inasmuch as the rates further East, to China and Japan, were maintained proportionately higher to the Indian rate. They knew that the Eastern Telegraph Company were content to receive only 1s 2-1d. or 1s 4 1-2d. for their share of messages passing through Bombay destined for Australia, so that they had what, in the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "constitutes a very considerable grievance." Proposals for the reduction of the Indian rate had been made. What their nature was they did not know, nor the reason of their hanging fire. What they did urge was that no reduction could at all be regarded as satisfactory which did not reduce the charge to 1s. a word. (Cheers.) He believed such an expansion to be quite within the range of probability, and that any deficit occurring during the first few years would be more than counterbalanced hereafter. In order, however, to show the courage of their opinion and to obviate any great or abnormal disturbance in the earning powers of the cable companies, they advocated joint guarantee by the Indian and the home Governments of one-third of any loss resulting from the lowering of the rate by 1s. a word. That was a matter which principally, though not exclusively, concerned the Indian Government. Their Telegraph Department showed an exuberant condition of revenue, and they might certainly well undertake this problematical risk. If they assumed that the worst came to the worst and that no augmentation of traffic took place—a very large assumption—the utmost that our Treasury would be called upon to disburse would be represented by something like £30,000 on its half-share. Curiously enough, a windfall of £28,000 a year, represented by the Red Sea annuities, would accrue to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1905, so that the House would see that their contingent demand on the Imperial Exchequer at all events did not go beyond a fair limit of reasonable expectation.

Sir E. Sassoon also contrasted the high charges for messages from this country to Egypt with the very low charges for messages between France and Algiers and Tunis. He expressed an earnest hope that the scheme for the all-British Pacific cable to Australia would be proceeded with; and he contended that provision ought to be made in all future agreements with the companies for a scale of charges based upon average earnings; that no concessions should be granted to any system that diverged from or conflicted with all-British route; that no absorption of any new line by old companies should be permitted without the express sanction of the State; that the State should be able to assume ownership when such a step was dictated by public interests; that when a cable broke down for the best part of three months owing to avoidable causes some suitable penalty should be inflicted; and that no exclusive privilege in restriction of competition, except when dictated by some imperious temporary necessity, should be granted.

Sir C. Dilke, in seconding the motion, dwelt on the great usefulness of submarine cables in time of war, and on the desirability of having alternative cables.

Mr. Vicary Gibbs defended the associated cable companies against the strictures which had been levelled against them, and Mr. Buxton supported the demand for an inquiry, holding that the country ought to hear what the real policy of the Government was with regard to the question of submarine telegraphy. Mr. Griffith Boscawen having also passed some criticisms upon the existing state of things, Mr. Hanbury replied, remarking at the outset that the British companies had built up a system under which we obtained the first news from any part of the world. So efficient, in fact, was the service that it was exciting the jealousy of foreign nations. He reminded the House that the Government had reserved the right of purchasing the strategic cables, and said that they were not prepared to buy up the commercial cables, even if it would be fair to the companies to do so. For some of the alleged defects of the service competition was the remedy. The companies did not pretend that the Government had granted them anything in the nature of a monopoly. The Indo European Company, however, he admitted, had attempted to create an artificial monopoly to the disadvantage of the public, and it was also true that this company had not reduced its rates for a good many years. Now, however, as a result of the negotiations between the Indian Government and the company, it was practically arranged that there was to be a reduction of the rate to half-a-crown, and in certain eventualities a further substantial reduction at a future time. Speaking of other companies, he said that in the last nine years they had made large reductions in their charges. Turning to the strategic side of the question, he named the places which were already connected together by all-British cables and the places to which such cables were to be carried. The general conclusion to which he came was that neither from the commercial nor from the strategic point of view was there much ground for dissatisfaction with the existing position of affairs. But the Government kept the whole subject constantly in view and were quite ready to hold any inquiry which they deemed expedient. An inquiry, if undertaken, would be departmental in character, for this was not a matter which it was politic to investigate in public.

Sir E. Sassoon regretted that the right hon. gentleman should have refused to appoint a Select Committee and proposed to divide the House, but after Mr. Balfour had assured him that an inquiry such as he asked for would be very undesirable, strategical questions being involved, he consented to withdraw his motion.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE ENGLISH LIST.

PEERAGES of the United Kingdom are bestowed on Lord Morris (lately a Lord of Appeal), Sir R. Webster, now Master of the Rolls, and Sir P. O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. A new patent of peerage, with remainder to his daughter, is also granted to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Agent General for Canada. Lord Justice Fitz Gibbon and Sir F. Milner, M.P., are to be sworn of the Privy Council. Baronetcies are conferred on Sir George Hayter Chubb, Mr. J. T. Chance, of Birmingham, Mr. T. Wrightson, M.P. Mr. A. Lawson, and Mr. E. W. Greene.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Messrs. C. C. Bowring, Hector Cameron, M.B., H. H., Crawford, T. G. Carey, J. Groves, and J. Glover, Prof. Jebb, M.P. Mr. C. G. Macrae, Mr. James C. O'Dowd, C.B., Mr. Alderman Stephenson, Messrs. A. J. Trendell, C.M.G., James Williamson, W. Ward, Consul-General, Hamburg and John Watney, the Hon. W. B. Berry, M.D., Q.C. (Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope), Mr. W. W. Mitchell, C.M.G. (Ceylon), Mr. D. P. Ross, M.D., C.M.G. (Surgeon-General of British Guiana), Mr. F. P. Winter, C.M.G. (Chief Judical Officer of British New Guinea), Mr. Allan Arthur, Calcutta, and Mr. Arnold White, Chief Justice, Madras.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath (Civil Division):—To be G.C.B.—The Earl of Jersey. To be K.C.B.—Messrs. David Gill, C.B. (Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hood Hope). William Conyngham Greene, C.B., J. S. Purcell, C.B., and H. A. Robinson, C.B. To be C.B.—Messrs. A. Bonham Carter, J. Donaldson, J. B. Dougherty, James Gairdner, and E. Stafford Howard, Colonel H. W. Jackson, Messrs. J. A. Kempe, C. D. Lang, and A. C. Ross, Major J. T. Tennant, Mr. C. Thomas, and Professor T. E. Thorpe.

War Office, May 23.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions and appointments to the Order of the Bath:—To be Knights Grand Cross:—General Sir C. C. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-General Sir B. C. Russell, Commanding the Troops, Southern District; General Sir W. Olpherts, V.C., Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. To be Knights Commanders:—Colonel F. J. Keen, Indian Staff Corps; General J. L. Nation, Indian Staff Corps; General Sir T. E. Gordon, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel (Honorary Major-General) John Hills, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Major-General H. McCalmont, C.B. Commanding Cork District; Lieutenant-General E. Hopton, Commanding the Troops, Jersey; Lieutenant-General G. D. Barker, Command-in-Chief, Bermuda; Lieutenant-General H. Le Guay Geary, President Ordnance Committee; Major-General T. Fraser, R.E., Commanding Thames District; Major-General J. F. Maurice, R.A., Commanding Woolwhich District; General A. G. M. Moore, Commanding Aldershot District (temporarily).

To be Companions of the Order:—Surgeon-General H. S. Muir, Major-General E. S. Brook Colonel V. Rivaz, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel A. M. Bruce, Bengal Infantry; Brevet Colonel C. C. Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps; Brevet Colonel E. Molloy, Indian Staff Corps; Brevet Colonel R. A. Swetenham, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel G. H. Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps; Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Pipon, India; Colonel (temporary Major-General) F. W. Hemming, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot (temporarily); Colonel H. G. Grant; Colonel R. C. Hare, Colonel C. H. Bagot, R. E. Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications; Colonel A. R. F. Dorward, Wei-hai-wei; Colonel E. Roberts, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Hamilton, Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Connolly, late Army Medical Staff; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. E. Childers, R. E.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—To be a Knight Commander.—His Highness Maharao Umed Singh Bahadur, of Kotah, To be Companions.—Messrs. H. M. Winterbotham, A. H. T. Martindale, F. B. Upcott, H. C. Fausbawe, and E. N. Baker, Indian Civil Service.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give direction for the following promotions and appointments:—To be Knights Grand Cross.—Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland; Sir A. W. L. Hemming, Governor of Jamaica. To be Knights Commanders.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. H. Hime, Prime Minister of Natal; the Hon. W. J. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales; Mr. G. Melville, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands; Mr. C. A. King-Harman, Administrator of St. Lucia; Mr. H. L. Thompson, Administrator of St. Vincent; the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, Agent-General for Western Australia.

To be Companions.—Mr. H. C. Clifford, Governor of Labuan and British North Borneo; the Hon. W. H. Wilson, Member of the Legislative Council of Queensland; Mr. E. W. Binns, British Resident, Negri-Sembilan; Mr. C. M. Browne, Senior Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Grenada; Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Mr. W. Wrightson, Director of Public Works of Trinidad; Mr. H. W. Just, Colonial Office; Mr. T. F. Wicksteed, Secretary to the Agent-General for South Australia.

The Queen has been pleased to approve, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following appointments:—

To be G.C.M.G.—Sir Henry Nortimer Durand, Sir Glaude MacDonald. To be K.C.M.G.—Messrs A. E. Bateman and Ewen Cameron. To be C.M.G.—Messrs. Joseph Flint (Agent-General for Nigeria) Alfred St. John (Consul-General, Callao), Hamilton Hunter (Acting Consul, Samoa) and C. Kinder, M.I.O.E., Cooles Pasha, and Mr. Henry Fulford (Consul, Niuchwang).

NOTES TO PASSENGERS TO MARSEILLES OR BRINDISI.

WE have received notice from the railway companies that in consequence of the Paris Exhibition traffic there will be no Ceinture Railway connection by ordinary trains between the Gare du Nord and the Gare Lyon. There will be no through carriages to places beyond Paris on any of the ordinary trains running from either Calais or Boulogne via Paris. Arrangements have, however, been made with the French railway companies for a regular service of omnibuses to run between Paris (Nord) and Paris (P. L. M.) Stations for the conveyance of passengers and registered baggage. These omnibuses will leave the Nord Station about 6-30 a. m., 6-15 p. m., and 7-30 p. m., and the Ceinture coupon in the through tickets, first and second class, will be accepted by the omnibuses as payment. Luggage can be registered through from London to stations on the P. L. M. Railway and beyond, and will be labelled with a special label, and all such baggage must be examined by the Customs at Calais or Boulogne, otherwise it will be delayed. The above in no way relates to the P. and O. special trains to Marseilles on Wednesday, or to Brindisi on Friday. These will go through without change as usual, and the through registration will be accorded as heretofore.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd June, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,110,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 2nd June 1900	1,102,647
3 Balance to be remitted from 3rd June 1900 to 31st March 1901	15,037,353

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted. Via Loanda St. Via ascension.

State of Communication:—

Cable Paramaribo, Cayenne interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted,

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted,

Cable Mole St Nicholas ape Haiti interrupted,

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsunsiu-g and Yunnanfie.

From 25th April, all telegrams addressed to persons serving with Field Force South Africa are charged at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per word from offices in India and Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed. Secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular telegraph office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government authorities at Capetown to address at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to State messages if addressed to any particular office there, the usual State message rates will apply. State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa," cannot be accepted at special rates if in Code or cipher language. Senders are requested in order to avoid delay at Aden, to write the name of the Code (A. B. C. Az Scotts A 1, Stand t, Broomhally or Mercury) employed in their telegrams to East Africa. This indication should be in official instructions and is transmitted free.

Messages can be accepted for Mafeking (Bechuanaland) at senders risk and subject to delay.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 16.

THE undermentioned Staff Engs have been advanced to the rank of fleet eng in her Majesty's fleet:—J Armstrong, J L Michell, E G P Moffett, R S G Norgate. The undermentioned chief engs have been advanced to the rank of Staff eng in her Majesty's fleet:—R W Jones, M Blakeman, W J Anderson, H P Vining.

May 17.

Sub Lieut W de Malpas Egerton has been prom to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet. The undermentioned acting sublieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—E W Harbord, W de Malpas Egerton, A Lambert, J C Cole-Hamilton, C C Johnson, H G L Oliphant, F G G Chilton, W Cadman, E C Bosanquet, J S Harris, F M Hodgson, B W L Nicholson, A G Muller, E L Grieve.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub Lieut J O Keatinge to be lieut.

May 18.

Acting Sub Lieut J S S Penrose has been confirmed as sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30 1877 and Feb 26 1897 Fleet Eng F G Whittaker has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of inspector of machinery; Asst paymr P Le H De la Garde to be paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed engineers:—R Vincent, C P Coleman.

May 19.

Acting Chief Engineer R Collingwood has been confirmed in the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of Feb 8 1897; Acting Chief Engineer J L Fleetwood has been confirmed as chief engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

May 21.

The following officers have been specially promoted for services in South Africa:—Commander A H Limpus, to be capt; Lieuts F W Dean, A W Henesage to be commanders; Surg C M Beadnell to be Staff surg; Engineers E H Ellis C Cape Sheen to be chief Engineer; Gunner W Sims to be lieut. The following officers are noted for early promotion:—Lieut L Halsey Surg J G Fowler. The following midshipmen are noted for early promotion on qualifying for the rank of lieut:—G E Lewin T C Armstrong J R Middleton H T Hayes R C Hamilton Hon I L A Carnegie A Stokes E G Chichester, C R Sharp.

WAR OFFICE, May 18.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut S B B Dyer to be lieut vice C Champion-de Crespigny prom.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt M R Hall from 3rd batt the York and Lancaster Regt to be second lieut vice D B Parry transf to 3rd Dragoon Guards.

17th Lancers—Major C J Anstruther from half pay to be major supernu to the establishment with precedence next below Major H W R Ricardo.

21st Lancers—The promotions to the rank of capt of the undermentioned lieuts are antedated as follows:—A D Champion vice T M Langton seconded for service under the Colonial Office; E H Lewis in succession to Major J Fowle who holds an extra regimental appt; C G G Hutchison vice E H Lewis seconded for service under the Colonial Office; H B Protheroe Smith in succession to Major J G Fair who holds an extra regimental appt.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

FitzJames Fleming Esq late capt 6th Dragoon Guards to be capt with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—Second Lieut J Vere Ravenden from the Yorkshire Art; Lieuts J W Parrington from 2nd Durham Volunteer Art; H M Normabell from 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Art; F L Donkin from the Queensland Local Military Forces.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—Lieut E D F Gee from the Waterford Art; Lieut J Coe from the Devon Art; Second Lieuts J J Jackson, T F K Dunne and W F Christian from the Dublin City Art; Second Lieut G M Griffith from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Art; Lieut D Pousey from 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Art. Second Lieut G W Brierley from 1st Durham Volunteer Art.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut Lord H C Seymour to be lieut vice the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy seconded.

Irish Guards—Lieut H F Crichton from Grenadier Guards to be lieut and batt adj.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col W Wood from the 87th Regimental District Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers to be col to command the 44th Regimental District the Essex Regt vice Col S H G Ravenhill whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Brevet Col D A Biest from lieut col half pay to be col to command the 87th Regimental District Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers vice Col W Wood.

May 22.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Gen ral Sir J Davis K C B to be col vice Major Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen G S Young C B transferred to the South Staffordshire Regt.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major Gen and Honorary Lieut Gen G S Young C B from the Royal Sussex Regt to be col vice Lieut Gen and Honorary General J W S Smith C B dec.

Royal Horse Guards—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—The Hon R Ward vice H W Viscount Crichton seconded for service on the Staff; the Hon A V Mead adj to complete establishment.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut R S Pearson University candidate from 4th batt the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut W E D Goff prom.

6th Dragoons—Second Lieut G H Earle to be lieut vice J L Lawlor appointed adj.

21st Lancers—Lieut C S Nesham to be capt on augmentation; Second Lieut R E Cecil to be lieut vice H B Protheroe Smith prom; Capt S Moorhouse University candidate from 4th Volunteer batt the Suffolk Regt to be second lieut on augmentation.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Major W B Mayhorn to be adj; the Christian names of Capt Reynolds medical officer are Graham Hay and not as stated in the "Gazette" of March 6.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt M S Williams is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—C H Wood on augmentation; H S Seligman on augmentation; E B Macnaghten in succession to Major P T Cooper employed in the Indian Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—Capt W W de Maitos from the Durham Art; Lieut J McC Griffin from the Sussex Art; Second Lieut W G Curling from the Kent Art; Lieut W P Paynter from 2nd Northumberland Volunteer Art, to be second lieut. Trooper A G Warwick Natal Local Military Forces from the Border Mounted Rifles Natal Volunteers to be second lieut. Lieut C D Balfour to be adj on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt H G Brett is seconded for service with the Native Art in India. Capt S D Bullen to be adj vice Capt W J Napier who has vacated that appointment. The undermentioned supernumerary capts to be capts:—A W Clark-Kennedy vice S D Bullen W J Napier on augmentation. J R Stansfeld vice H G Brett. To be second lieuts:—Second Lieut C B Balough from the Kent Art; Second Lieut D Macleary from 1st Lanark-shire Volunteer Art; Trooper B R Brewin Natal Local Military Forces from the Natal Police.

The undermentioned candidates recommended by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief South Africa to be second lieuts:—

8th Hussars—Second Lieut E G Warner from 3rd batt the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt on augmentation.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—P D B O F Mitford from Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieut H G Lynch Staunton promoted.

ROYAL RIFLES RESERVE REGIMENT.

Lieut L W Lord Inchiquin to be capt with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Sergt Major F Crookes to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut to complete establishment.

STAFF.

Col E T H Hutton C B aide-de-camp to the Queen, is appointed a major gen on the Staff to command the First Brigade Mounted Infantry Field Force South Africa with the local rank of major-gen while so employed.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col F W Kitchener the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) is granted the local rank of brig gen while employed as a brig gen on the Staff commanding a brigade Field Force South Africa.

The following appointments are made to the Personal Staff of Field-Marshal the Right Hon F S Lord Roberts K P G C B G C S I G C V O Commanding in Chief the Forces in South Africa:—Lieut Col H V Cowan to be military secretary temporarily; Capt A C M Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps to be asst military secretary.

To be aides-de-camp—Capt Lord H A Montagu Douglas Scott 3rd batt the Royal Scotts (Lothian Regt); Lieut H Wake the King's Royal Rifle Corps Capt R F K Gooch 4th batt the Essex Regt to be aide de camp to the Right Hon Sir J W Ridgeway G C M G K C B K C S I Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made—Qrmr Honorary Lieut W Rutter the Manchester Regt to be asst provost marshal at the Curragh vice Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C Burroughs Corps of Military Mounted Police employed in South Africa.

Army Ordnance Department—E J J Britton, gentleman, to be insp of ordnance machinery third class, with the honorary rank of lieut.

Brevet Major A G B Urmston Royal Marine Light Infantry to be lieut col in recognition of his services in South Africa 1899-1900.

Memoranda—Col J A F Nutt on vacating his appointment on the Staff is placed on half pay Lieut Col and Brevet Col H Hildyard on completion of the period of service on the Staff is placed on half pay Major A H M Edwards 5th Dragoon Guards, is granted the local rank of lieut col while commanding the Imperial Light Horse in South Africa. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut F Bourne, School of Musketry is granted the honorary rank of capt C J R Livingstone-Learmonth Esq late lieut Royal Navy is granted the local rank of capt in South Africa while attached to the Seventh Brigade.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Second Lieut C G P Campbell capt 1st Argyll and Bute Volunteer Art to be lieut.

The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieuts:—

1st Dragoon Guards—H H Atterbury in succession to Lieut R F Seariight prom S C Holland in succession to Lieut P R Denny prom.

3rd Dragoon Guards—T V T Thacker in succession to Lieut A I Mitchell prom.

7th Dragoon Guards—J E D Holland on augmentation.

3rd Hussars—J Dobie in succession to Lieut M Chinnery removed from the army.

7th Hussars—F Henderson on augmentation W G D Cooper in succession to Lieut his Serene Highness Prince Alexander A F W A G of Teck K C V O prom.

10th Hussars—F S Rose in succession to Lieut the Hon D R H Anderson Pelham a prisoner of war.

15th Hussars—E C Coates vice G A Meakin resigned.

17th Lancers—B D Fisher on augmentation.

18th Hussars—E L Lyon on augmentation.

19th Hussars—G R de Clare on augmentation E Northen vice W A Orlebar dec.

20th Hussars—M E Richardson in succession to Lieut W W James prom.

21st Lancers C D Horsley on augmentation; N M Whitaker on augmentation.

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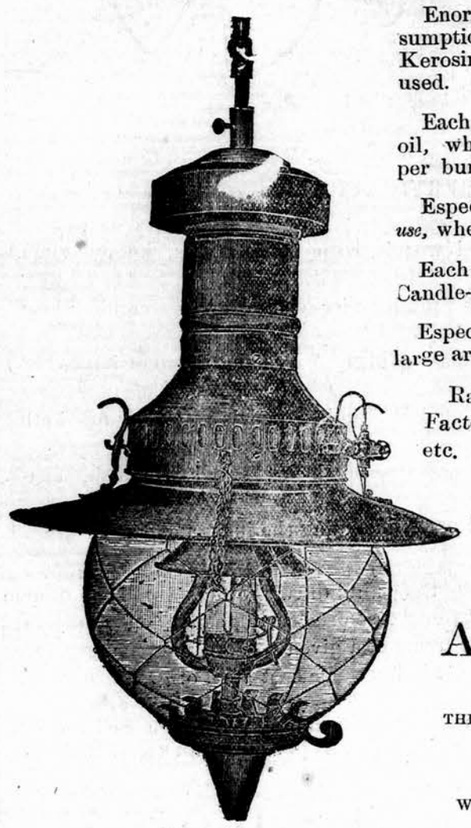

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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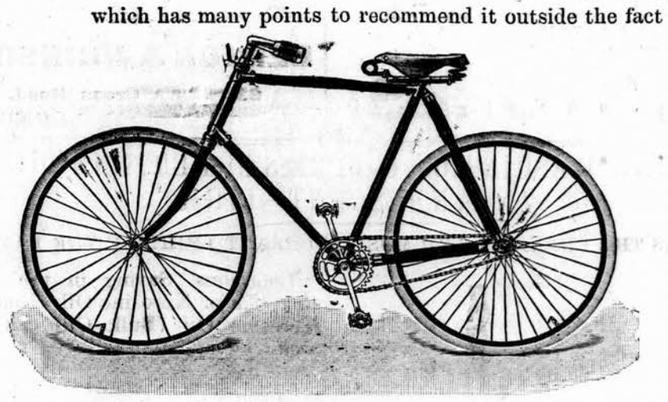

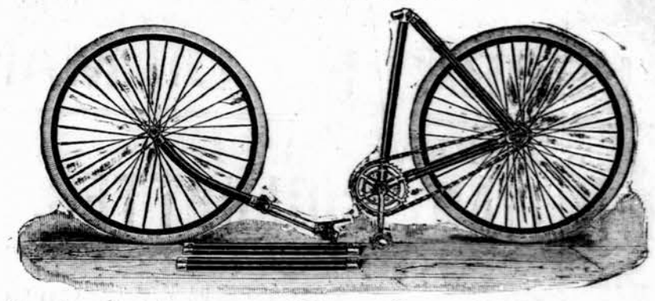

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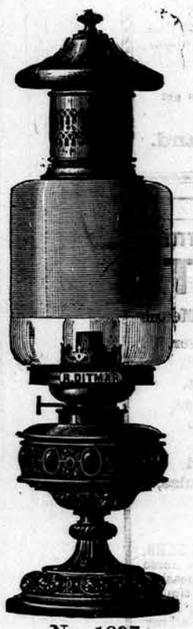

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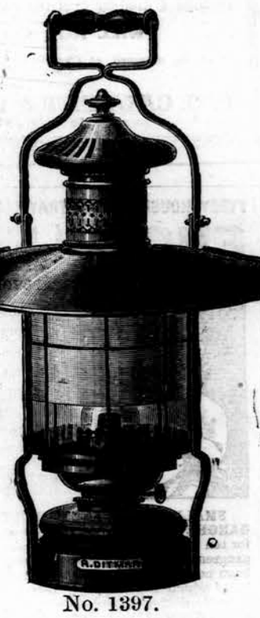

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